



Daily Report

Central Eurasia

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Nazarbayev Proposes Topics for CIS September Summit

LD3005100694 Almaty Kazakh Radio Network in Russian 0800 GMT 30 May 94

[Excerpts] The Commonwealth of Independent States should become a genuine economic union of the former USSR republics, said CIS Executive Secretary Ivan Korotchenya, who was on a visit to Almaty, speaking to journalists after his talks 28 May with President Nazarbayev. [passage omitted]

According to the executive secretary, the summit will be preceded by a meeting of foreign and defense ministers who will have to agree on a number of important documents to be signed by the heads of the republics.

Ivan Korotchenya also said that during his talks with President Nazarbayev, the president put forward a number of interesting proposals aimed at further strengthening ties between the republics. These ideas will be made public shortly and are likely to prevail during the forthcoming September summit.

The executive secretary focused special attention on a message from President Yeltsin of Russia to the heads of the CIS states stressing the need for joint peace-making efforts in Georgia.

According to Ivan Korotchenya, the Kazakh leader supported Yeltsin. Korotchenya will also have talks in Bishkek, Dushanbe, and other CIS capitals.

Interstate Space Committee Plans New Cooperation Program

LD3005152794 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1252 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] The Interstate Space Committee uniting the former Soviet republics, except the Baltic countries and Georgia, is to adopt a program for cooperation in the exploration and utilization of space in 1994.

A high-ranking representative of the Russian Space Agency, involved in organizing the committee's session, to be held in Moscow on June 2 and 3, told INTERFAX that the draft program envisaged allocations of 1.25 trillion rubles (in January 1994 prices). However, this sum is likely to be increased to 2 trillion rubles, he said.

In accordance with the project, another six satellites will be deployed within the framework of the program for creating the Gonets low-orbit global communication system (two experimental satellites of this series are on orbit already). In addition there are plans to launch the first four satellites of the Signal space communication system.

The program also provides for financing the development of heavy-duty boosters, including Energiya M and Proton M ones, and Start-1 and Start-1 super-light boosters.

ITAR-TASS Carries Press Review for 28 May

LD2805073894 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0706 GMT 28 May 94

["Press Review"—ITAR-TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 28 (ITAR-TASS)—Today's Moscow newspapers concentrate on Aleksandr Solzhenitsin's return to Russia. Here are some of the headlines: "I Believe in Russia's Revival" (TRUD), "Fates of Real Russian Writers Are Similar in One Thing: They Return Dead or Alive" (KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA).

The SEGODNYA newspaper states that neither Leonid Brezhnev with Gerald Ford, nor Mikhail Gorbachev, nor still Boris Yeltsin drew so many journalists to Vladivostok.

The NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA newspaper compares Solzhenitsin with a Roentgen unit which will x-ray in public some souls, minds and characters to his countrymen. There are some discordant notes in generally good-willed statements.

Quoting author Eduard Limonov, the PRAVDA newspaper believes that Solzhenitsyn returned "not on the white horse", since he is allegedly responsible "for the false image of Russia and Russians he presented to the West".

The entire world was following for over 24 hours another drama which began at the ill-starred Mineralnye Vody airport on Thursday. All newspapers report the favourable end of the story with hostages who were freed and terrorists arrested.

The commentary in TRUD on this issue differs from mere statements of the terrorists' detention in the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper, NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA, PRAVDA and other periodicals.

TRUD notes that this terrorist action "is another argument in favour of those who allege that all law-abiding Russians, without exception, even now are captives of trigger-happy mafiosi and other criminal organisations".

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA writes with sarcasm: "It becomes boring: a chopper and sacks with greenbacks again".

Moscow periodicals continue to cover events in the Crimea. Newspapers' opinions on this issue are diverse. "Passions are coming down," PRAVDA writes. "Crimean residents are not storing salt and matches for the time being," KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA claims.

"The Moscow-Kiev-Simferopol triangle threatens to turn into the Bermuda one," KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes with alarm. The newspaper notes that the Russian-Ukrainian talks "stumbled again".

To all appearances, the daily writes, Russia will have to lead them patiently and consistently, defending its position both from Kiev impromptu actions and calls from extremists who live in the Crimea too.

"Let us hope that those who would like to turn the fleet into a hostage of political gambles, will remember that the matter in question is a major naval group equipped with advanced weapons," the newspaper notes.

NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA precedes its analytical article on Russia's military budget with a cartoon, showing a sickly intellectual swinging a nightstick. In the newspaper's opinion, "the force-wielding ministries, free from the president's and the government's control, form their budgets on their own".

The newspaper continues: "Our legislators are very credulous. The Army evidently has very weighty arguments, since tender-hearted ladies and gallant antimilitarist democrats, without digging into details, intend to okay military expenditures at a level characteristic of countries engaged in warfare".

"Is it possible to cut defence outlays?" the newspaper asks and replies: "The legislative and executives arms of government have been trying to tackle this task for several years now but, alas, unsuccessfully".

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA carries an article on a specific military topic where member of the Russian Academy of Sciences Nikolay Khlopkin appraises the future of nuclear-powered fleet.

The scientist writes that Russian submarines have, as a rule, higher speeds than foreign ones, yielding to them in secretiveness. To achieve it, researchers work on cutting noisiness of warships.

The ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI newspaper notes that the main aim of the ongoing visit by Russian Premier Viktor Chernomyrdin to China is to step up considerably Russian-Chinese business relations. As a result, it is planned that the volume of bilateral trade will double by the end of the century.

ITAR-TASS Carries Press Review for 31 May
LD3105064594 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0500
GMT 31 May 94

[*"Press Review"*—ITAR-TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS—ROSSISKIYE VESTI on President Boris Yeltsin's working trip to Tatarstan: the newspaper believes that special attention during the tour will be devoted to problems connected with the rebuilding of the motor engine making plant, after it was gutted out by fire last year, at the kamaz, one of Russia's largest autoworks in Naberezhnyye Chelny.

ROSSIISKAYA GAZETA singles out a statement by Vice-Premier Sergey Shakray that the purpose of Yeltsin's trip to Tatarstan is to work out a mechanism to monitor compliance with the treaty between Russia and Tatarstan "plus an economic agreement".

NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA carries an article headlined "How Much Sovereignty Did Tatarstan Gain? Boris Yeltsin Decided To See That for Himself". The newspaper recalls that it was precisely in Tatarstan when Yeltsin as Russian parliament chief running for the presidency, uttered his famous phrase: "Take as much sovereignty as you can chew".

President Yeltsin can now make a real assessment of what has been done in this respect by the republic "which through persistent efforts over the past two years has gained, perhaps, the greatest independence from Moscow", the newspaper noted.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (RED STAR) focuses on the discussion of a bill "on a state-placed defence order" at the State Duma committee for industry, construction, transport and power. Drafters of the bill are of the opinion, the newspaper points out, that such a law will make it possible "more fully to enact Russia's military doctrine, enhance the material interests of all those who fill a state-placed defence order, raise the role of state contracts and agreements, and guarantee material and technical resources for defence industry needs". The first reading of the bill is to be considered in the state Duma at the end of June.

RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA, in connection with the current exhibition of weapons in Vladimir, writes that "our country, notwithstanding a first-class defence potential, has not even approached the main sale counters of the arms market". "The spheres of influence at the market have long been divided, and it is not easy to get there now. But the country must get there", for even individual specimens of the most effective small arms cost hundreds of thousands of U.S. dollars," the newspaper points out.

TRUD on Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's homecoming: The return of the great writer and citizen, who was forcibly expelled from the country twenty years ago, was awaited by many with impatience and hope, if only because they saw that as the restoration of historical justice".

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA on the death of former East German leader Erich Honecker: "Honecker was a staunch romanticist of the communist idea. Unlike his fellow leaders in Eastern European countries, not a single reproach connected with an abuse of official position for personal gain was flung at him."

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA maintains that the package of presidential decrees, signed on May 23, which cancels export quota-fixing and licensing, plunges the country into a new phase of a "democratic revolution". The newspaper writes that the decrees considerably ease the

tax burdern of enterprises with foreign capital and "obligingly fling the gate to the west inordinately wide open".

PRAVDA on the 95th birthday of writer Leonid Leonov: "There is no precedent in the history of world culture when a writer, a national classic, would mark his 95th birthday with the publication of a new novel summing up the philosophical and ethical results of a whole stage in the history of world civilisation. The novel in question

is *The Pyramid*, the publication of which has been started by Nash Sovremennik (our contemporary) literary journal".

ROSSIISKIYE VESTI reports, referring to a statement by Ukrainian first Deputy Interior Minister Valentin Nedrigailo, that "there will be no war in the Crimea". An article to this effect, headlined "Partnership for Peace: Realities and the Interests of Russia", propounds the idea that it is possible to maintain stability in Europe "only in active cooperation with Russia".

Russian Missiles No Longer Targeted on U.S., UK*LD3005115794 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1039 GMT 30 May 94*

[Text] In accordance with agreements, from May 30 Russia will no longer have strategic missiles aimed at the U.S. and Britain, Commander-in-Chief of the Strategic Missile Troops, Colonel-General Igor Sergeyev told Interfax today.

He repeated that Russian President Boris Yeltsin and U.S. President Bill Clinton had reached an agreement to this effect on January 14, 1994. Great Britain joined this document on February 15.

By May 30 the U.S. and Great Britain must also change the flight task of their strategic nuclear missiles formerly aimed at Russian territory. However, the Strategic Missile Troops Chief Headquarter has not as yet received any confirmation that this has been carried out, Sergeyev said.

Sergeyev emphasized that now Russian nuclear missiles had no particular target. He added that these measures had increased the level of nuclear safety. Even if someone tries to carry out a non-authorized launch, strategic missiles will not fly since they have no flight program, Sergeyev stated.

Foreign Ministry Issues Statement on Missile Accord*LD3005151194 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1253 GMT 30 May 94*

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS—In keeping with the provisions of the Moscow declaration signed by the presidents of Russia and the United States on January 14, 1994 and the joint statement by the Russian president and the British prime minister of February 15, 1994, the leaders of the three countries have adopted a decision to issue the necessary orders to make sure that by May 30, 1994 their strategic nuclear missiles are not aimed against each other.

A statement released by the Russian Foreign Ministry on Monday said that Russia has already complied with this agreement and day-to-day control of the Russian nuclear forces is carried out on the basis of the understanding that the U.S. and Britain are not Russia's enemies.

The move is expected to strengthen international security and corresponds the new relations of strategic partnership between the three countries and their practical cooperation in the military and political sphere, the statement said.

The Russian side is also guided by the desire to create a more favourable climate for the process of nuclear

disarmament to involve the whole world and promote the nuclear non-proliferation regime and total ban on nuclear testing.

Russia proceeds from the understanding that this important measure will open up the way for further bilateral and multilateral steps to promote mutual trust, stability and predictability of strategic nuclear forces, the statement said. It expressed the hope that other nuclear countries will follow suit.

Strategic Missile Forces Cited on Missile Retargeting*PM3005161194 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 94 p 1*

[Viktor Litovkin report: "Russian Strategic Missiles No Longer Threaten United States and Britain"]

[Text] As of 30 May 1994 none of Russia's more than 1,000 strategic missiles on alert duty in silos, on submarines, and on road-mobile launchers are targeted against any installations on the territory of the United States and Britain, IZVESTIYA was told by the Strategic Missile Forces [SMF] Press Center.

The missiles have been retargeted in line with Russian-U.S. and Russian-British accords and also in connection with the Russian president's directive, the military said. According to them, the SMF have formulated and implemented special measures to organize the daily activity and lives of the troops with untargeted missiles. At the same time missilemen have given assurances that the missile units' combat readiness remains at the same high level.

Grachev: Russia To Join NATO Program in 2-3 Weeks*LD3005144794 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1405 GMT 30 May 94*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Mikhail Shevtsov]

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS—Russia intends to join NATO's Partnership for Peace Programme in two to three weeks, Russian Defence Minister Pavel Grachev said.

Speaking at a meeting with parliamentary state secretary of the German Defence Ministry Michaela Geiger in Moscow on Monday, Grachev said that the final date of signing will depend on how soon Russia's proposals are considered and approved by NATO.

Grachev stressed that the results of his visit to Brussels and his speech at the NATO headquarters have been approved by Russian President Boris Yeltsin. He added that technical aspects of Russia's accession to the programme will be ironed out through diplomatic channels.

Government Sources on Joining PFP

LD3005115194 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1039
GMT 30 May 94

[Text] Russia may sign the NATO Partnership for Peace program in June, well informed sources close to the Russian government told Interfax. The Russian Foreign Ministry and the Defense Ministry intend to propose that Russian President Boris Yeltsin join the NATO program before his official visit to Naples for the G7 summit planned for early July. The ministries made such a decision after the visit of Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev to the NATO headquarters in Brussels, the same sources added.

The sources said that in Brussels the NATO defense ministers had spoken in favor of Russia joining the Partnership for Peace (PP) program. At the same time, the NATO defense ministers regarded Grachev's proposal to sign simultaneously the PP program and the Russia-NATO program on cooperation "with understanding."

The same sources told Interfax that the time frame for Russia joining the PP program would depend on how early the NATO defense ministers consider the formula of the Russia-NATO program on cooperation.

Grachev Meets German Official, Comments on NATO Pact

LD3005175794 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1733
GMT 30 May 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Mikhail Shevtsov]

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS—Russian Defence Minister Grachev said that Russia may join NATO's Partnership for Peace programme within two to three weeks.

Speaking at a meeting with visiting parliamentary state secretary of the German Defence Ministry Michaela Geiger, Grachev said that the final date of signing will depend on how soon Russia's proposals are considered and approved by NATO.

Grachev stressed that the results of his visit to Brussels and his speech at the NATO headquarters have been approved by Russian President Boris Yeltsin. He added that technical aspects of Russia's accession to the programme will be ironed out through diplomatic channels.

He expressed the confidence that Geiger's visit will help boost Russian-German ties, especially in the military sphere. "Strong German-Russian relations will guarantee stability in Europe, because in terms of military might Germany is second only to Russia in Europe," Grachev said.

Speaking about his recent visit to Brussels, Grachev said that Russia's position was met with understanding by

NATO leaders, adding that he was "pleasantly surprised" by the positive reaction to Russia's proposals from the Baltic states.

He stressed that Russia will not seek to take part in discussions on NATO internal issues. It only wants to coordinate with NATO on matters concerning peace-keeping operations and prevention of conflicts.

The talks with Geiger were also attended by First Deputy Defence Minister Andrey Kokoshin. During the visit, Geiger will tour one of the military units, a Moscow aircraft plant and a space training centre.

Russian governmental circles confirmed on Monday that no concrete date when Russia will sign the Partnership for Peace programme has been named so far. They said it will depend not only on Moscow, because the NATO leaders need to study Russia's proposals concerning key elements of partnership.

U.S. Senators Meet Russian MP's in State Duma

LD3005103594 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1017
GMT 30 May 94

[By ITAR-TASS parliamentary correspondent Ivan Novikov]

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS—Chairman of the Duma Committee for Defence Sergey Yushenkov described as "symbolic" today's meeting between Russian and American MP's [members of parliament] in the lower house of the Russian parliament.

"Starting from this day," he stated, "the strategic missiles of Russia, the United States and Great Britain will no longer be aimed at targets in the three countries. This means that the agreements reached by Boris Yeltsin, Bill Clinton and John Major, aimed at consolidating world peace and international security, are going into effect."

Leader of the U.S. delegation Sam Nunn, chairman of the Senate Committee on Armed Services, noted the extraordinary character of the current meeting between American and Russian MPs. He said that the meetings he had with members of the Supreme Soviet during his numerous visits to Moscow over the past 20 years were purely formal, protocol-type functions, while the current one was marked by cordiality. He said that his delegation wanted to have serious talks with the Russian parliamentary committees, dealing with military matters. Nunn added that his delegation also planned to meet representatives of the executive branch of government, but would focus mainly on talks with parliament members.

Dwelling on the nature of the forthcoming contacts with representatives of the U.S. Congress, Yushenkov told ITAR-TASS that the parliamentarians of the two countries wanted to discuss matters linked with the work of the Duma Committee on Defence and the U.S. Senate Committee on Armed Services to adopt military budgets and ratify international treaties, primarily the START-I

and START-2 agreements. Yushenkov said that the sides would also discuss problems linked with the expansion of relations between Russia and the United States, and also problems of security. "Of course, we shall discuss also the all-embracing NATO Partnership for Peace programme," Yushenkov stated.

He expressed the hope that some common approaches to those problems would be determined, and "we shall be able to reach agreement on further cooperation within the frameworks of the agreements reached as a result of Duma Speaker Ivan Rybkin's recent visit to the United States". Yushenkov said that he hoped the visit of the American delegation would turn a new page in the cooperation of the two parliaments.

U.S. Senate Hearings on Organized Crime Described

PM2705191594 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 May 94 pp 1, 5

[Report by Vladimir Nadein: "Russian Mafia Alarms America"]

[Text] Washington—The U.S. Senate Governmental Affairs Committee Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations has held hearings on the question of organized crime in Russia. The members of the subcommittee, headed by the very influential legislator Sam Nunn, were addressed by Louis Freeh, director of the FBI; Hans-Ludwig Zachert, president of the German federal criminal police, and Mikhail Yegorov, Russian first deputy minister of internal affairs.

"Today organized crime in the former Soviet Union is an international problem," the FBI director noted. "A global problem can only be solved by global methods," Senator Nunn said in his opening speech. No one has accused the Americans of interfering in our internal affairs. Russia does not feel sorry for its mafia. But the chairman, wishing to avoid any possible misunderstanding, immediately explained what the U.S. interest is.

First, crime—and organized crime above all—has become a threat to the democratic transformations in Russia and is pushing the country toward national socialism. Second, it is undermining U.S.-Russian business links. Third, it has penetrated U.S. territory. Fourth, it poses a potential nuclear threat: Criminal groups dream of capturing mass destruction weapons in order to be able to hold the world to ransom. Fifth, Russian organized crime has breathed new life into trafficking and contraband in narcotics.

Another important reason for the Senate hearing was the fact that the United States has the world's richest police experience in combating organized crime. Several senators compared the dangerous streets in Moscow today with Chicago in the twenties and thirties, in order to demonstrate how familiar the difficulties and hardships

of the young democratic Russia are to Americans, who have still not beaten this monster.

When Was the Gun Loaded?

The distinctive and in many respects unparalleled organized crime of the postcommunist world is not a brand-new phenomenon, although, as FBI Director L. Freeh said, "only four years ago the former Soviet Union did not officially recognize organized crime among its serious problems."

There was no objection from his colleagues to this viewpoint. The German expert put the flare-up of organized crime down to the "opening up of Eastern Europe and its desire for political changes" and to the criminals' extraordinarily swift adaptation to completely new circumstances.

The general from the Internal Affairs Ministry [MVD], Mikhail Yegorov, gave a more detailed account: "The growth of criminal associations in the former USSR was due to the state command system of government and its result—the shadow economy. The numerous efforts in the sixties and seventies to change economic laws by force encouraged the expansion of the underground market and the creation of a substantial criminal potential. Illegal industrial and commercial structures appeared. Major thefts became widespread in the state and public sectors of the economy and official corruption became common. A new social stratum emerged, comprising people with large amounts of illegal capital. At the same time, in the criminal milieu tens of thousands of bosses of various ranks were trained within prison walls."

According to Yegorov, the changes that then took place in public and political life led to a conflict of interests between dealers in the shadow economy and the traditional criminal world, particularly for spheres of influence. But they soon found a common language based on mutual interest. Dirty money, legalized in the economic sphere through bank fraud, theft, racketeering, robbery, and the sale of weapons and drugs, served to develop organized crime.

Twenty "Dirty" Billion

FBI Director Freeh from America, President H.-L. Zachert from Germany, and Gen. M.K. Yegorov from Russia are the senior people in their countries responsible for the fight against organized crime. They have all climbed the professional ladder, from the bottom to the top. All three are regarded not only as experienced leaders but also as experts in the field. As they sat there at the same table they often referred to one another's speeches. Not once did they resort to refuting a colleague's words; they agreed on practically everything, only rarely providing extra clarification. So it could be said that the data on organized crime cited by Yegorov are shared by the chiefs of the leading Western police services and their numerous experts.

According to Yegorov, 785 organized criminal groups were active in Russia in 1990. In early 1994 there were already 5,691 known groups, led by nearly 3,000 criminal bosses, and they included 279 "godfathers." (Director Freeh had earlier given the openmouthed senators a popular account of our linguistic terminology, enunciating in Russian words which have become common parlance here, such as "vor v zakone" ["godfather"], "vorovskoy zakon" ["criminals' law"], "blatnoy" [criminal], "smotryashchiy" [someone who keeps a lookout], "obshchak" [fund of money for criminal purposes], and so on. Some 926 groups make up 155 criminal associations with memberships of between 70 and 300. The total number of active members of these associations is more than 100,000. But there is no single organized crime center in Russia and the groups and their leaders have many differences.

Bank frauds were recognized as the largest-scale crime in Russia. "It appears that the most frequent form of criminal activity bringing in high profits in Russia is bank frauds and other forms of swindle in which corrupt businessmen and government functionaries participate," the FBI director said. "At the present time the FBI has launched several special investigations into Russian-American enterprises which have engaged in laundering 'dirty' money through American banking institutions. These complex schemes are linked with multilateral international transactions, and in many cases are at the final stage sent back to Russia in the form of cash." Freeh attributed the deaths of 35 Russian bankers in the past year to the handiwork of organized crime, perfectly obviously in pursuit of the goal of gaining control over the Russian financial system.

He also added that amendments adopted by Congress in October 1992 to the law on the procedure for investigating the laundering of "dirty" money are making U.S. soil less congenial to Russian crooks, and that cooperation with the MVD will enable a significant proportion of the billions of dollars which disappear to the West every year to be returned.

Gen. Yegorov again confirmed that the sum of this money is roughly equal to \$20 billion. He acknowledged that his subordinates do not yet have sufficient experience and knowledge to put active members of criminal groups behind bars. However, the majority of them are under MVD surveillance.

President Zachert did not express optimism. In his opinion, Germany has been in the past few years not just an arena of high criminal activity on the part of Russian criminals, but also a place for them to relax and plan new operations, a place for their families to live and bring up their children. "Several instances of extortion, often connected with the kidnap of family members, have been recorded in Germany," President Zachert said. "In the majority of cases this is directed against former Russians well known for their criminal past." He also cited cases where German businessmen have also been victims of

savage beatings for refusing to pay up to extortioners from private Russian "protection bureaus."

The FBI director thoroughly analyzed every case of criminal actions against Americans in Russia, and Gen. Yegorov reported a high clear-up rate for such crimes. However, senators intimated unambiguously to the MVD's authorized representative that they consider the actions of the Russian militia in investigating crimes against American citizens to be extremely slow.

Verging on Fantasy

The most mystical part of international police operations (and criminal actions too, however) is connected with nuclear fissionable materials.

Let us leave to one side the science-crime-fiction element, although it was referred to by Senator Cohen in posing questions about the probability of components for the manufacture of nuclear charges falling into criminal hands. And let us not censure the Americans for being more worried about the threat of a nuclear bomb explosion somewhere among New York's skyscrapers than about Chechen crimes in Moscow. The problem is fueled by the fact that many entirely respectable publications and television companies have published reports about kilograms of plutonium which have already been stolen from Russian enterprises and military bases. And about the tonnes of plutonium which will mysteriously disappear tomorrow. Such an article, which has just been published in the magazine ATLANTIC MONTHLY, was cited during the hearings by Senator Nunn. On these questions, the FBI director stated that "as of the present time not one case is known in which the existence for sale of highly enriched materials suitable for the manufacture of nuclear weapons has been confirmed by the law-enforcement organs." However, he added that there have been many cases of the illegal transportation of uranium and plutonium in Europe, and that all this material had been stolen in the former USSR.

For his part, Yegorov analyzed in detail, without exception, every case of the theft of nuclear material. He graphically demonstrated that it invariably involved material which, if it were to be regarded as a real threat, would require intensive reprocessing at a number of specialized enterprises.

The demand for radioactive materials in Europe, particularly Germany, was described by president Zachert as a myth, one to which the "crassest section" of the criminal world responds with surprising persistence. It has been proved, he stated, that there is no market for such products in Europe. However, the danger of real weapons of mass destruction being stolen cannot be ruled out. Zachert said that this kind of control requires considerable expenditure on specialized equipment. Moreover, the lack of demand here today does not mean that it won't appear tomorrow in another place.

The "Golden Crescent" and Dope-Induced "Highs" from Chernobyl

It was noted at the conference that the enormous contribution of the post-Soviet area to the world trade in narcotics was not a myth but a proven reality.

The enormous potential of the "Golden Crescent"—Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Iran—in producing opium has become a factor posing a serious threat since the previously carefully guarded borders of the USSR collapsed and disappeared through Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan, which add their own narcotics production to the goods in transit, the route runs via Kazakhstan, Russia, the Baltic states, and Poland to West Europe.

Modern semi-industrial facilities for manufacturing synthetic drugs operate in Russia, Poland, and Czechoslovakia [as published], while poppy straw, which also goes for export, grows around Chernobyl, although it is not of such good quality as that from Kirghizia [Kyrgyzstan] and the Chu Valley.

Because of the absence of borders and the utter corruption of officials, this route has become so easy and accessible that the Colombian cocaine barons now use it too. According to a representative of the German police, where narcotics infiltration routes are studied specially carefully, Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport has become an important transit point for smuggling drugs to the West.

Time Is Short

The leaders of the world's three largest police agencies agreed that they are dealing with clever, treacherous, and ruthless enemies. They unanimously expressed themselves in favor of the closest cooperation: The American, the German, and the Russian confirmed that time is short.

Freeh reported that he will very shortly be visiting Moscow as part of a high-powered American delegation (State Department, Treasury, and Drug Enforcement Administration), where an agency maintaining constant liaison between the MVD and the FBI will be opened. "Our cooperation requires a legislative foundation," Yegorov stated. According to him, the present high level of cooperation is due to the personal trust and liking that exists between him and the FBI director. "But cooperation should not depend on likes," the MVD general stated.

Asked by Senator Nunn what he would do with \$15-20 million ("I'm not giving it to you, it's just a hypothetical question," the American hastened to add, making plain the cold reality), Yegorov said: I would buy computers, develop a data base, and assemble people for two kinds of attack on crime—brainstorming and the armed approach. However, he described the creation of international police groups to investigate specific cases as the

chief prerequisite for success in the fight against international crime. The Russian general unambiguously rejected any likelihood of the occurrence of what is the topic of animated discussion in the American press, namely the possibility of power being seized in Russia by a criminal group. However, he did not rule out a turn of events whereby a mafia stooge is elected a deputy or appointed to high office.

The session of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations has not received extensive comment in the press yet but has been briefly commented on in television bulletins. Asked by me whether he could compare the hearings in the American Senate and the Russian Duma, Yegorov said:

"I won't answer because I don't want to offend anyone...."

Paper Claims Ames Still Working in Russian Intelligence

LD2805130694 Moscow Ostankino Television Network in Russian 1100 GMT 28 May 94

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] According to an Ima-press report, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA has sensational materials at its disposal that testify to the fact that Aldridge Ames, who was recently sentenced for spying in the United States, has been handed over to a high-ranking member of staff in Russia's external intelligence service. According to the same source, that double agent still remains in his post in the department of Yevgeniy Primakov. It is expected that he will be exposed in the next few days.

Kozyrev Departs Paris European Stability Talks

LD2705161894 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1445 GMT 27 May 94

[By ITAR-TASS special correspondent]

[Text] Paris, 27 May—Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev, who has taken part in the two-day international conference here to work out a pact on stability in Europe, has left Paris's Orly airport for Moscow.

In a conversation with an ITAR-TASS correspondent not long before his departure, he said that "Russia supported the French initiative for the conclusion of this pact, helped to implement and formulate the initiative, and assisted the success of the Paris conference." Delegations from 57 states and international organizations took part in the conference.

Comments on Russian-European Partnership Agreement

LD2705212294 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1953 GMT 27 May 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondents Dmitriy Gorokhov, Andrey Krasnoshekov, and Andrey Shtorkh]

[Text] Paris May 27 TASS—"The signing of an agreement on Russian-European partnership will be a major Russian step to Europe," Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev told ITAR-TASS correspondent while in Paris to attend an international conference on a stability pact.

In the words of Kozyrev, much work has been done to finalize the document, and it is clear already now the document will be fundamental. Technical details will be coordinated and the document will be edited and translated into languages of states-members of the European Union.

The minister did not exclude experts may fail to do this job by the next session of the European Union to be held in June. That is why, the agreement will be signed later, and initialed in June. He stressed "there is no need to hurry, since the basic agreement to sign the document has been reached".

The Russian-European agreement is very important from the political point of view, stressed the minister. This document will provide for the future form of all Russian-European relations. The agreement envisages a system of political consultations, a mechanism of political interaction. Under the document, summit meeting with the leaders of the "European Three" will be held at least once in two years, and contacts between ministers will be regular.

A major aspect of the agreement is that it opens way "to gradual but decisive Russian entrance to the world markets of goods, including products of the nuclear cycle, services, capital and labor", said the minister. The document will lay down the basis for fundamental political and economic interaction between Russia and the European Union, he said.

Kozyrev, Croatia's Granic Discuss Bosnia in Paris

LD2705162294 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1529 GMT 27 May 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondents Dmitriy Gorokhov, Andrey Krasnoshekov, and Andrey Shtorkh]

[Text] Paris, 27 May—Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev had talks with his Croatian counterpart Mate Granic during the international conference on stability in Europe that has been held here. The Russian minister told the ITAR-TASS correspondents today that the sides exchanged views on the prospects for an end to the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and analyzed the work of the Contact Group working on a Bosnian settlement,

which has been meeting representatives of the warring sides in the French town of Talloires over the past few days.

"The work of the Contact Group is coming up against great difficulties, but everything is turning out reasonably well: Gratifyingly, we managed to get the Serb side to take part in the group's session," the minister pointed out. "Our western colleagues have also fulfilled the promises they made in Geneva in mid-May, and have got the Bosnian Muslims and Croats to the negotiating table."

Andrey Kozyrev said he had information that the Muslim and Croat sides are virtually ready to accept the plan proposed for the territorial division of Bosnia-Herzegovina. This plan allots 51 percent of the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina to a Croat-Muslim federation, and 49 percent to the Bosnian Serbs.

Churkin Leaves for Balkans, Estonia

LD3005120294 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1039 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] Today (at around 11:35 Moscow time) the Russian president's envoy, Deputy Foreign Minister Vitaliy Churkin leaves for Ljubljana from which he will leave for Zagreb for meetings with the Croatian leadership.

The Russian Foreign Ministry told Interfax that Churkin intended to examine implementation of the Croatian-Serb agreement aimed at putting an end to hostilities in the Serb Krajina republic on Croatian territory reached under the mediation of Russia.

Churkin is also expected to visit Belgrade where he will discuss the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Interfax also learned from sources in the Russian Foreign Ministry that Churkin would go to Tallinn next week. He will meet officials in the Estonian Foreign Ministry in order to settle the problems which the state delegations have failed to solve.

An agreement on this visit was reached during the recent meeting between Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev and Estonian President Lennart Meri.

Reportage on Chernomyrdin PRC Visit

Talks With Jiang Zemin

LD2705185694 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1244 GMT 27 May 94

[By ITAR-TASS special correspondent]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 27 May—Jiang Zemin, chairman of the People's Republic of China, accepted Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin's invitation to make an official visit to Russia with great enthusiasm, Russian

Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin announced at a news conference in Beijing on the second day of his visit. [passage omitted]

Chernomyrdin said: "We were unanimous in the view that relations between our countries are on a firm path towards constructive partnership on a broad range of bilateral and international problems."

The prime minister believes that China can play an important role in opening up Siberia and the Far East. The possibility of Russia participating in the reconstruction and modernization of industrial enterprises built with the help of the USSR in the 1950's was discussed, along with the building of the "three gorge" hydro-scheme power installations. The sides agreed to lift obstacles hindering joint enterprise, investment cooperation, and other forms of direct partnership. [passage omitted]

The exchange of views during the talks and meetings with the Chinese leadership on the main issues in the world showed that the views of China and Russia on the main international issues coincide, or are close, the Russian prime minister said. Constructive inter-relations in regional and world affairs, he said, are an important factor for stability and security in Asia and general improvement of the situation in the world as a whole.

Meets With PRC Businessmen

LD2705154894 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1234 GMT 27 May 94

[By ITAR-TASS special correspondents Marat Abdulkhatin, Lyudmila Aleksandrova, Aleksandr Romanov, Pavel Spirin and Vyacheslav Tomilin]

[Text] Beijing, 27 May—A stable, friendly China that is successfully implementing reforms is in Russia's national interests. The strategic aims for the socioeconomic development of both states coincide in what is most important or are running in parallel, which, consequently, creates reliable preconditions for joint production and cooperation. This was stated today by Viktor Chernomyrdin, chairman of the Russian Government, as he addressed representatives of Chinese business circles at the PRC committee for promoting the development of international trade.

Broad prospects are now opening up, the prime minister noted, for Russian-Chinese relations to attain a fundamentally new level of constructive partnership, geared toward the 21st century. It [the partnership] is in the two countries' national interests and is an important factor in maintaining peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and throughout the world.

Meanwhile, continued Chernomyrdin, Russia and China—whose trade turnover is approaching \$8 billion—are yet to explore the great potential of objective possibilities for joint economic activities. The noticeable

drop in trade turnover, especially at the beginning of the year, prompt us to look for new forms of mutually beneficial forms of interaction.

In Chernomyrdin's opinion, mutual investments and attracting Chinese investments and the work force into exploration of Russian natural resources and construction of infrastructure facilities, as well as Russia's participation in large projects in China. [sentence as received]

It is now time to think about creating joint investment and brokering corporations and there is the possibility to re-examine the agreement on the clearing system of payments.

The Russian prime minister also called for broadening cooperation in the sphere of conversion of defense enterprises.

He proposed elevating border ties to a higher level by promoting production cooperation and the creation of trade zones with a special regime for foreign investment. At the talks with Premier Li Peng there was a discussion of the question of setting up a bilateral inter-regional body for coordinating trade and economic cooperation between border regions.

Dwelling on the economic situation in Russia, the Russian Government chairman noted that in just over two years of reforms progress had been achieved in establishing market relations and consolidating the legal basis of the state.

Chernomyrdin told the representatives of business circles that the Russian Government intends by January to reduce inflation to 5-7 percent. In his opinion, of important significance here are the edicts signed a few days ago by the Russian president on tax policy, strengthening the budget and payments discipline, normalizing accounting, liberalizing foreign economic activity, and the reforms of state enterprises.

The state does not intend to throw loss-making state enterprises to the mercy of fate. The necessary help will be given to ease the difficulties of the period of transition. Above all, this concerns questions of the social sphere. The government is taking specific actions, which will help to prevent, in practice, a further reduction in the living standards of the Russian people and to keep inevitable unemployment at a socially acceptable level, the Russian prime minister said.

Praises Shanghai as Economic Model

LD2805142394 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1036 GMT 28 May 94

[By ITAR-TASS special correspondents Lyudmila Aleksandrova, Vyacheslav Tomilin]

[Text] Shanghai, 28 May—"The economic zone in Shanghai is a real miracle, and the Chinese experiment should be put to use in Russia as quickly as possible,"

Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin said today after acquainting himself with a new district of China's largest city. A visit to the Pudong economic development zone was the main item on the agenda for the third day of the Russian prime minister's official visit to China.

After looking at Pudong, Viktor Chernomyrdin told journalists of the need to start real work right away on free economic zones in Russia, perhaps without even waiting for a law on them to be passed. "We need to start immediately in individual parts, in the regions," he said. The head of government also stated his intention to "immediately fly to Nakhodka" where there are plans to set up a free economic zone and, if possible, to prepare the appropriate presidential decree. "This should be the locomotive that will move everything else," Viktor Chernomyrdin concluded.

During his visit to Pudong, the deputy head of administration of the district, Huang Qifan, told the Russian prime minister how the new territory had been exploited. Huge resources had been invested in Pudong during the four years of its existence. At present, there are about 2,000 enterprises with foreign involvement registered here, and the total investment through concluded contracts amounts to \$8.5 billion.

According to Huang Qifan, foreign investment is being directed not only into the development of industry, but also into trade and economic and financial spheres. Large resources—more than 20 billion yuans—have been used to set up the infrastructure. The deputy head of the district administration gave two reasons for the success: the state's preferential tax policy and the major investment of Chinese national capital, \$10 billion over less than five years.

The Russian prime minister showed special interest in the conditions of preferential taxation.

The district leaders presented Viktor Chernomyrdin with a package of documents concerning the functioning of Pudong and also a symbolic souvenir—a stone from the Nanpu suspension bridge, which was crossed by the Russian delegation's motorcade.

Viktor Chernomyrdin also visited a joint Chinese-Japanese enterprise producing air conditioning systems and the Waigaoqiao free trade zone.

Then, the head of the Russian government laid flowers at the monument to Aleksandr Pushkin.

Viktor Chernomyrdin's program in Shanghai ended with a meeting with the city's leaders.

Tomorrow, the prime minister leaves Shanghai for Dalian.

Hold News Conference on Visit

LD2705133294 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1137 GMT 27 May 94

[By unidentified ITAR-TASS special correspondents Lyudmila Aleksandrova, Grigoriy Arslanov, Pavel Spirin, and Vyacheslav Tomilin]

[Text] Beijing, 27 May—Chinese President Jiang Zemin has accepted with great enthusiasm the invitation from Russian President Boris Yeltsin to pay an official visit to Russia. This was stated at a news conference in Beijing today by Viktor Chernomyrdin, head of the Russian Government, on the second day of his visit to the PRC.

The prime minister said that the visit by the Chinese leader should take place in September. It was proposed that on his way to Moscow, Jiang Zemin should visit one of Russia's regions, most probably one in the Far East.

We regard the forthcoming meeting of the leaders of the two states as very important, Chernomyrdin stated. He added that the conversation that he had had today with Jiang Zemin had been rich in content and very interesting.

What we have done represents great progress in the development of our relations, he stressed, summing up the results of the two days of his visit to the PRC. The head of the Russian Government noted the "smooth development" of links between the two countries and stressed that the main stratum of Russian-Chinese relations has not yet been reached and the sides are only now approaching it.

Chernomyrdin pointed out that the reduction in the volume of bilateral trade in the first quarter of this year was a temporary phenomenon caused by objective as well as subjective factors. However, there are no grounds for saying that anything serious has occurred and the situation will be put right before the end of the year.

Comparing the progress of economic reform in China and Russia, the chairman of the Russian Government noted that it was similar in many respects. Any differences were explained by different potential and different conditions. The PRC is pursuing socialist economic reforms, while we are carrying out economic reforms that have a social thrust, he said.

The reforms in China began earlier and there was no shock therapy. In Russia, however, the situation is different. We began with shock therapy. It could not be done any other way. That much is clear, the prime minister stressed. He believes that in future there will be more similarities than differences in the implementation of reform in Russia and China.

Referring to China's place in Russian foreign policy, Chernomyrdin noted that relations between Russia and the PRC influence the entire situation in the Asian-Pacific region. I do not think that any issues in the Asian-Pacific region could be discussed or resolved

without the participation of these two states, he added. He said that China's growing weight in Asia and its ties with the states of Central Asia did not worry Russia at all.

Calls Visit 'Complete Success'

LD2905111994 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1000 GMT 29 May 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondents Grigoriy Arslanov and Pavel Spirin]

[Text] Beijing, 29 May—The visit to China by Viktor Chernomyrdin, chairman of the Russian Government, has been completed and he has left the north-eastern Chinese town of Dalian for home. A communique on the results of the visit notes that it was a complete success.

At the meeting with Chinese President Jiang Zemin and talks with State Council Premier Li Peng, which were held in a friendly, businesslike, and constructive atmosphere, there was satisfaction that fruitful cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural, military, and law-protection spheres had been established.

During the Russian prime minister's four-day official visit, seven intergovernmental documents were signed and willingness was expressed to go on expanding and extending Russian-Chinese cooperation in all directions. The parties confirmed their commitment to the principles established in the joint declaration on the basis of cooperation between Russia and China signed during President Boris Yeltsin's visit to Beijing in December 1992. They declared their resolve to move their good neighborly and amicable interstate links into a new stage of development.

The parties are firmly convinced that long-term and stable relations of good neighborliness, friendship, and mutually beneficial cooperation aimed at the 21st century meet the fundamental interests of the two countries and peoples and are an important factor for peace, stability, and development in the Asia-Pacific Ocean region and the world as a whole.

The further development of Russian-Chinese cooperation in trade and the economy and in science and technology occupied a central place in the talks and the parties expressed their intention to give this greater priority. Since cross-border and interregional cooperation is becoming an essential, constituent part of these relations, the desire was stressed for cooperation in manufacturing and on joint investment projects at regional level.

Russia and the People's Republic of China also intend to develop military-technical links while observing both sides' international obligations.

There was positive assessment of the Russian-Chinese talks on border questions and the mutual reduction in the Armed Forces and confidence-building measures in

the military sphere in the border region. Compliance with the spirit and letter of the agreement on the state border on its eastern part was reaffirmed. The sides intend to continue their talks on outstanding problems, and also to intensify preparations for the agreement on the Russian-Chinese state border on its western part.

The importance of reaching an early agreement on a mutual reduction in Armed Forces and confidence-building measures in the military sphere in the border region was noted at the talks. It was felt mutually that the further reaffirmation at the border between the two countries of an atmosphere of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation not only contributes to a deepening of mutual trust and mutual understanding in Russian-Chinese inter-state relations, but also favors security and stability in the Asia-Pacific region.

During the course of an exchange of opinions between Chernomyrdin and the Chinese leadership on questions of the socioeconomic changes in Russia and China, the usefulness of mutual knowledge of the theory and practice of reforms and exchange of experience, with due regard for the specific characteristics of the two countries, in order to assist in deepening an understanding of the situation in Russia and in China, was noted.

The document notes the proximity or coincidence of the views of the two countries on fundamental international problems and their intention to strengthen their multilateral, constructive cooperation in regional and world affairs, which is an important factor for stability and security in Asia and for the overall improvement of the situation in the world. The importance of multilateral, economic cooperation in north-east Asia and in the Asia-Pacific Ocean region was acknowledged.

The parties agreed to maintain and develop active dialogue at all levels including the highest as they believe that this is of great significance for the further expansion of mutual understanding and mutual trust and the uninterrupted development of good-neighborly and amicable relations and mutually advantageous cooperation between Russia and China.

On behalf of the Russian Government, Viktor Chernomyrdin invited Premier Li Peng to make an official visit to Russia in 1995.

PRC To Give Russian Exports Broader Access

LD3005120694 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1039 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] Russia's Vice Premier Aleksandr Shokhin announced that a Russian government delegation's official visit to China had failed to settle the problem of mutual debts. He told Interfax that China had not repaid Russia the 80 million Swiss franc credit, extended to it for the construction of a railway (1 dollar equals 1.4 Swiss francs - Interfax).

According to the Russian Ministry for Foreign Economic Relations, in 1990 the Soviet Union borrowed 0.5 billion Swiss francs and in 1991 - 1 billion Swiss francs from China (Russia is the Soviet Union's legal successor). Moreover, Russia's debt to China for supplies on a clearing basis exceeds 800 million Swiss francs.

Shokhin said that the sides had not yet evaluated all of the mutual debts and claims, and that this work was to be done during the next few weeks.

To quote Shokhin, "in order to retain an equal attitude to all creditors, given the current financial problems and other considerations, Russia will have to ask Beijing to put off the repayment of the debt on terms similar to the ones advanced by the Paris Club. Although China is not a member of the Paris Club, if Russia repays its debt to China on more favorable terms, Moscow will find itself in a difficult situation on the eve of the talks with the Paris Club," Shokhin pointed out.

"Without a departure from the barter scheme, which allows a couple of Chinese companies to dictate prices and choice of goods, we shall fail to keep trade with China on a proper level," he continued.

He also said that China had promised to give Russian exports broader access to the Chinese market.

Kokoshin Comments on PRC Military Cooperation

LD3005140994 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1252 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] Russia's First Deputy Defense Minister Andrey Kokoshin is convinced that the Chinese market is lucrative for Moscow and is ready "to consume Russian systems of armaments." He told this to Interfax at the end of the talks he conducted in Beijing as a member of a Russian Government delegation that accompanied Premier Viktor Chernomyrdin in his official visit to China.

Kokoshin explained that the systems of arms available in China today had been patterned on Soviet weapon designs.

He reported that a contract to sell 26 SU-27 war planes to China was already being implemented. He described SU-27 as a "good machine, which will apparently be in service until 2020-2025, under conditions of essential modernization." He added that there were plans to equip this fighter plane with new on-board arms.

He said that his negotiating partner in Beijing was General Liu Huangqing, a vice-chairman of China's Central Military Council. In Kokoshin's assessment, "military cooperation has been going well with close contacts between border military districts and extensive delegation exchanges." He revealed that the Chinese

defense minister is to visit Moscow soon. Chinese servicemen are expected at Russian military academies, and Russian Army officers are to undergo training in China.

South Korean President's Visit Previewed

LD3005132894 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1206 GMT 30 May 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Aleksandr Chernov]

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS—The Russian president's press service has announced a programme for the South Korean president's forthcoming official visit to Russia.

President Kim Yong-sam of the Republic of Korea and his wife arrive in Russia on June 1.

The official part of the programme for his stay begins the next day. After a wreath-laying ceremony at the unknown soldier's tomb, an official ceremony of the meeting with President Boris Yeltsin is planned for Thursday morning. Mr. Kim and Yeltsin are to have a conversation later on.

Russo-South Korean talks are to be held in the Catherine Hall of the Grand Kremlin Palace at 10.40 (06.40 GMT).

Then a ceremony is to be held in the St. Vladimir Hall of the palace to hand over archival documents dating back to the 1950-1953 war in Korea. Russo-South Korean documents are to be signed by noon (08.00 GMT). Then a joint press conference of the two presidents will be held.

A luncheon with the leaders of parliament houses and members of a number of commissions of Russia's federal assembly is to be held at President-Hotel at 13.30 (09.30 GMT). Later on Mr. Kim is to call on the Federation Council and address the deputies.

An official dinner on behalf of the president of Russia is to be given in the Hall of Facets of the Kremlin Palace in the evening on Thursday.

Early on Friday morning, June 3, the president of South Korea is to hold a luncheon with Korean journalists at the Staro-Ogarevo residence.

Ceremonial activities on that day will begin with a visit to Moscow's M.V. Lomonosov University where the South Korean president will be presented with a certificate of doctor honoris causa.

Then Mr. Kim will have a luncheon with representatives of the Russian and Korean business communities.

An official ceremony to see the South Korean president off is planned for 16.30 (12.30 GMT).

In the morning of June 4, the president of the Republic of Korea and his wife will leave for Tashkent. Judging by a tentative programme, he will leave the capital of

Uzbekistan by air for Khabarovsk on June 7 for a meeting with the Khabarovsk territorial administration chief.

Mr. Kim will make a flight to Vladivostok where he will meet with the administration chief of the Maritime Territory. A luncheon is to be given in honour of the guest there. In addition, Mr. Kim is to visit a large anti-submarine ship of Russia's Pacific Fleet.

Next Tuesday Mr. Kim is to leave by air for Khabarovsk and in the evening of June 7 the president and his wife will depart for Seoul.

ROK President Interviewed on Moscow Trip, DPRK

PM3005101194 Moscow NOVAYA YEZHEDNEVNAYA GAZETA in Russian 27 May 94 p 5

[Interview with ROK President Kim Yong-sam by RIA Novosti correspondent Sergey Kudasov specially for NOVAYA YEZHEDNEVNAYA GAZETA in Seoul; date not given: "Eve of Visit: Can You Travel From Seoul to Moscow Bypassing Washington?"]

[Text] ROK President Kim Yong-sam arrives in Moscow 1 June on an official visit. Russian journalists accredited in Seoul interviewed the South Korean head of state on the eve of his trip.

[Kudasov] What is Russia's place in the ROK's "new diplomacy" now and in the long term?

[Kim] Korea and Russia have become important partners in cooperating in various spheres, including the economy, security, and culture. That is why I believe that my present visit to Moscow will make it possible to strengthen still further the relations of friendship between the two countries that have developed. If you look at our bilateral relations from the historical viewpoint and with consideration for the geographical location of the two countries one can say that their role and significance will be enhanced in the future. I therefore think that they will develop rapidly despite the past associated with the Cold War years.

I have long wanted to visit Russia without combining this visit with trips to other countries since I regard it as extremely important.

[Kudasov] In your view, what could be the main result of the coming summit-level meeting with Russian President Boris Yeltsin in the political sphere and the sphere of bilateral trade and economic relations?

[Kim] I have already met with B. Yeltsin. I therefore think that during our meeting in Moscow we will be able to have an open exchange of opinions on various issues.

Our summit meeting with the Russian president will primarily confirm the fact that constructive partnership, mutually complementary relations already exist between our two countries. Thanks to talks at summit level the

sad past in our relations will remain just that and a new era of friendship and cooperation will open up instead.

President Yeltsin and I will discuss the international situation and the situation in the region, along with ways of promoting the development of Korean-Russian relations. Thanks to the current talks our countries will strengthen their cooperation not only as regards stabilizing the situation on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia, but also as regards their activity in the United Nations and in the international arena.

From the economic viewpoint the Korean-Russian talks will serve to strengthen and develop real mutually complementary relations geared to the future.

[Kudasov] How do you see the situation developing in relations between South and North Korea in the near future and can you predict with certainty any substantial progress in this area, including the possibility of a summit-level meeting with DPRK President Kim Il-song?

[Kim] As our government has repeatedly stated, given the uncertainty over North Korea's nuclear plans no progress can be expected in North-South relations. In order to make this progress North Korea must first provide the international community with clear proof that it is suspending nuclear development work.

If Kim Il-song does indeed want peace on the Korean Peninsula he should abandon nuclear development. If he is sincerely committed to peace North Korea should enter into direct dialogue with the South and should not strive to resolve Korean problems via the United States. The cessation of North Korean nuclear research is the only way of ensuring peace on the Korean Peninsula.

Russia has hitherto actively supported our stance on the nuclear problem of North Korea and I am counting on that support in the future.

[Kudasov] Do you not have plans to change your system of military cooperation with the United States given your closer rapprochement in this sphere with Russia and, in particular, do you not have plans to buy arms from the latter?

[Kim] Our government's main position is that, in order to ease tension on the Korean Peninsula, it is necessary to strengthen relations not only with the United States but also with any neighboring country. Korean-Russian relations have grown even stronger as a result of visits to Russia by the chief of the General Staff of our Armed Forces and the defense minister and also the Russian defense minister's visit to Korea and Russian Navy ships' friendly visits to our ports.

In principle I think that the sphere of defense procurements can be expanded. However, this question must be given careful study on the principle that this output must conform with our existing arms systems and their tactical use.

ROK Official 'Looks Forward' to Help With Nuclear Problem

LD3005144594 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1325 GMT 30 May 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Ivan Zakharchenko]

[Text] Seoul May 30 TASS—"South Korea is looking forward to Russia's assistance in the effort to settle the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula. It will strive to get the Russian Government's support to possible U.N. Security Council sanctions against the Korean People's Democratic Republic during the summit negotiations in Moscow," a representative of the presidential chancery, who preferred to remain anonymous, told a briefing for foreign journalists here today.

He said that the South Korean-Russian summit, which is to take place during South Korean President Kim Yong-sam's visit to Moscow (from June 1 to June 4), would be of great importance for the security of the peninsula. The Seoul leadership is disturbed by North Korea's efforts to develop its own nuclear weapons. It calls for international measures to influence Pyongyang if the latter refused to comply with its commitments under the nuclear weapons non-proliferation treaty. In this connection, the support given to this stand by Russia and other major powers would be very important for South Korea.

The presidential representative noted that the possibility of Security Council sanctions was growing due to the recent replacement of fuel rods in North Korean 5 megawatt nuclear reactors without the control of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Kim Yong-sam plans to discuss this problem with Russian President Boris Yeltsin during his visit to Moscow and to find out what would be Russia's stand in this connection.

Commenting on Moscow's proposal to call a multilateral conference on the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula with the participation of Russia, the United States, Japan, China, the Republic of Korea, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, and leaders of the United Nations and the IAEA, the South Korean president's representatives noted that the Seoul government was "carefully studying" the idea. "However," he said, "it is first necessary to see how the situation on the peninsula develops under the impact of continuing efforts exerted in the same direction by the United Nations and the IAEA."

During his talks with Boris Yeltsin, the same source informed, Kim Yong-sam plans to discuss the terms of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, which was concluded between the USSR and the Korean People's Democratic Republic in 1961. The South Korean side is particularly interested to know whether Russia would be inevitably drawn into a military conflict if it broke out in Korea.

According to the YONHAP news service, a meeting on problems of security was held in Seoul today. President

Kim Yong-sam instructed his government during the meeting to take preparatory steps against any surprises linked with the unpredictability of Pyongyang's nuclear plans. At the same time, south Korea reaffirmed during the meeting its intention to continue the efforts to overcome the current crisis by peaceful means.

Differences Over Embassy Location Aggravate Ties

LD3005181794 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1755 GMT 30 May 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Vladimir Solntsev]

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS—Disagreements over the location of the Russian Embassy in Seoul have lately become one of the main irritants in relations between Russia and South Korea, Russian high-level sources said on the eve of South Korean President Kim Yong-Sam's official visit to Moscow beginning on June 1.

The sources said that the South Korean Embassy in Moscow is located in the prestigious quarters of the city in an excellent building, while the Russian diplomats have been provided with a building in a poor condition on the outskirts of the city.

Additionally, the South Korean authorities have confiscated, without ample enough grounds, according to the Russian side, the territory previously occupied by the Russian Embassy. "This question has a very disappointing side," a high-ranking Russian diplomat said.

After South Korea established diplomatic relations with China, the Russian officials recalled, China received the building of the former Taiwanese Embassy in the centre of Seoul without any problem. Vietnam was provided with the building previously occupied by South Vietnam and only Russia has been denied the right to the building which, officials said, had been its rightful property since the end of the 19th century.

DPRK Reportedly Asks for War Documentary Cancellation

SK2905030394 Seoul YONHAP in English 0213 GMT 29 May 94

[Text] Moscow, May 29 (YONHAP)—Russia's national television Ostankino cancelled airing of the second part of its documentary on the Korean war, which had been to be aired Saturday afternoon. The program was to be aired from at 3:55 to 4:25 PM, but shortly before the airing, Ostankino said the program was cancelled because of "an unexpected condition." Ostankino gave no further explanation, only adding that it will later announce the airing time of the program, but informed sources here said the program is likely not to be aired.

At the first part of the program aired on May 21, Gen. Dmitriy Volkogonov, a Russian authority on the Korean war and former military adviser to President Boris

Yeltsin, clearly showed that the Korean war broke out by North Korea's invasion of the South.

Sources in the Russian press said that North Korea seemed to have appealed strongly to the Russian Government, legislature and Ostankino on airing of the program and called on them to stop airing the second part of the documentary.

Vietnamese Military Reportedly Discuss Arms Sales With DPRK

LD3005101694 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0740 GMT 30 May 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Aleksandr Valiyev]

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 May (ITAR-TASS)—A military delegation from Vietnam paid an unannounced visit to the DPRK this month. The talks with the North Korean side covered a number of issues, primarily the coming visit of the Vietnamese defense minister to Pyongyang on 16 June, informed sources told ITAR-TASS. The sources said the visit should have taken place three days ago but was postponed for undisclosed reasons.

The republic's mass media said nothing about the Vietnamese military delegation's visit. Local observers believe that the sides are also making arrangements for the sale of rifles and other arms manufactured in the north of the Korean peninsula.

Representatives of the Vietnamese Embassy in North Korea denied that a Vietnamese military delegation visited North Korea. According to them, the Vietnamese defense minister will visit Pyongyang this year as planned earlier, but they declined to say what is in the plan.

Grachev Cited on Military Cooperation With Kuwait

LD3005150894 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1351 GMT 30 May 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Vadim Byrkin]

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS—The equipment of the Kuwaiti army with the newest Russian arms which have been demonstrated to Kuwaiti military leaders and which will soon begin arriving in Kuwait will help increase Kuwait's defence capability, Russian Defence Minister Pavel Grachev said.

The Russian Defence Ministry will also train specialists to operate and maintain Russian military equipment in Kuwait, Grachev said at a meeting with visiting Kuwaiti parliament chairman Ahmad al-Sa'dun in Moscow on Monday.

Kuwait is the first Persian Gulf country to have signed a military cooperation agreement with Russia. "Russia

strictly and consistently observes the spirit of the agreement signed by the defence ministers of the two countries on November 29, 1993 in Moscow," Grachev said.

He used as an example the joint Russian-Kuwaiti military exercises which Russia is ready to repeat and military and technical cooperation between the two countries.

The Russian minister pointed to the similarity of positions of the Russian and Kuwaiti leaders on regional and global security, including Middle East settlement and the resolution of the crisis in Yemen.

Grachev welcomed the visit of the Kuwaiti parliamentary delegation to Russia as an important event in the development of bilateral cooperation, including in the military sphere.

Ahmad al-Sa'dun told journalists after the meeting that the aim of his visit is to convey the warmest wishes and gratefulness of the people of Kuwait for Russia's firm position on the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990.

He also pointed to the closeness of his views on Russian-Kuwaiti military cooperation with Grachev's and said that the Kuwaiti parliament fully supported and ratified the agreement on military cooperation between the two countries. He expressed the confidence that the Russian lawmakers will follow suit.

Foreign Ministry Views Crimean Issue

LD3005150494 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1324 GMT 30 May 94

[From the "Diplomatic Panorama" feature by correspondents Igor Porshnev, Vitaliy Trubetskoy and others]

[Text] The ten-day term within which Russian and Ukrainian experts must work out an agreement on the Black Sea Fleet, will be counted from May 30 Monday and instead of May 25 Wednesday when the talks between the Russian-Ukrainian premiers had been completed, a Russian Foreign Ministry official, a participant in the talks told Interfax.

Referring to an agreement with the Ukrainian party, he refused to enumerate the issues on which the parties had failed to agree. "We keep our word if we give it. Unfortunately, this cannot be said about some members of the Ukrainian delegation," he remarked mentioning the leakage of information on unsettled issues in Kiev.

Commenting on possible introduction of direct presidential rule in Crimea, the diplomat suggested that the Crimean problem could not be solved just by administrative measures.

"It is possible to dismiss the Crimean parliament unwilling to cede to the pressure exercised by Kiev and thus to gain political capital before the presidential elections. However, this will not resolve the Crimean problems," the diplomat underlined.

He said that the Russian Foreign Ministry and other Russian organizations were receiving more and more letters from Russians living in Ukraine. They were complaining about the arbitrary rule exercised by the local authorities which were carrying out forceful "Ukrainization," the diplomat stressed. He said that this was not in conformity with democratic principles and values in fidelity to which Kiev had sworn.

In an interview with Interfax a former Soviet human rights' activist, now the head of the department for international humanitarian and cultural cooperation at the Russian Foreign Ministry Vyacheslav Bakhmin has said that the introduction of presidential rule in Crimea can freeze the situation at best, even though that is hardly likely.

In his opinion extraordinary regulations will not resolve the problems of Crimea. They should be resolved at the political level through a dialogue and mutual concessions. From a diplomatic point of view Crimea constitutes an internal problem of Ukraine and Russia's active interference would be counter-productive, Bakhmin said.

The diplomat believes that the idea of holding a referendum on separation from Ukraine in Crimea has not future. In principle CSCE permits such a possibility, but the example of Karabakh shows how the principle works in real life politics. It works poorly causing much bloodshed.

In Bakhmin's opinion the introduction of dual citizenship can hardly resolve all Crimean problems. "Dual citizenship can change the psychological condition of a man but it can hardly influence his actual position, he said. An agreement on dual citizenship implies the principle of effective citizenship, i.e. the citizenship of the country in which the person lives at the moment. The other citizenship "sleeps" meanwhile. It "wakes up" when the person moves to the country of his second citizenship."

The diplomat is convinced that problems similar to the Crimean one and related to the rights of nations or big groups of people can be resolved only on the basis of respect for human rights not just the rights of nations. The rights of nations are secondary compared to human rights, Bakhmin stressed.

Russian, Ukrainian Border Regions To Cooperate

LD2705192494 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1819
GMT 27 May 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Anatoliy Gordeyev]

[Text] Donetsk May 27 TASS—At their meeting in Donetsk today, leaders of frontier regions of Russia and

Ukraine adopted a number of documents which will regulate economic and cultural cooperation between regions.

Representatives of the Rostov, Bryansk, Kursk, Voronezh and Belgorod regions of Russia, and the Kharkov, Lugansk, Sumy, Chernigov and Donetsk regions of Ukraine have established an executive committee of the council of leaders of frontier regions and elected co-chairmen. During the first year the work of the executive committee will be coordinated by Vasiliy Ryabykh, head of the department in the administration of the Belgorod region.

One of the main documents signed by participants in the meeting is a package of proposals on inserting amendments in standard acts of the two states regulating frontier relations.

The status of frontier regions envisages real business cooperation between neighboring regions. On the basis of this document import and export of industrial commodities manufactured there and intended for the use at plants located in neighboring regions, must be exempted from customs duties and taxes.

Participants in the meeting also discussed the mechanism for the implementation of the Ukrainian president's decree "on measures on the development of economic cooperation among regions of Ukraine and frontier regions of the Russian Federation" which provides for the possibility for students of one republic to study in educational establishments of the other republic. It was noted at the meeting that positive experience in this field was accumulated, for instance, by the Rostov and Donetsk regions which are carrying out the exchange of students.

The meeting also considered a question of setting up an association of economic cooperation called the "Russian-Ukrainian Union".

However, participants in the meeting stressed that all these documents just as cooperation between separate regions of the contiguous states would remain only good wishes if the aspiration for neighborliness was not legalized by corresponding inter-state acts. In this connection participants in the meeting appealed to the presidents of Russia and Ukraine to speed up the working out and signing of a treaty on friendship, cooperation and partnership between the two states.

Yeltsin Calls for Revision of Border Controls With CIS

LD2705140994 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1125 GMT 27 May 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Vladimir Gondusov]

[Text] Moscow, 27 May—Principles of Russia's border policy will be set out today by Boris Yeltsin at a conference of top commanders of the Russian border

troops. On the eve of the president's address the deputy commanders-in-chief of the Russian border troops and commanders of border districts and groups were presented to him.

On arrival at border troops headquarters, Yeltsin said he intended to discuss with border troops the complex tasks

facing the defenders of the Russian border. The president spoke of the need to organize a new system for the protection of borders with the Baltic republics, the Transcaucasus, and other states of the CIS.

Yeltsin stressed that, in accordance with Russia's new constitution, it was necessary to improve the legislative basis for the activities of border forces and departments that cooperate with them.

Political Issues

Yeltsin Endorses Federal Crime-Fighting Program

LD2705132694 Moscow *ITAR-TASS in English* 1104
GMT 27 May 94

[Text] Moscow May 27 *ITAR-TASS*—President Boris Yeltsin has endorsed the federal programme for stepping up the struggle against crime in the Russian Federation in 1994-1995.

The presidential decree, circulated by the president's press service, instructs the government to ensure the funding of the program. The leaders of the ministries and departments charged with implementing the program are warned about their personal responsibility for the timely fulfillment of the programme.

The president advised the State Duma to consider without delay the bills initiated by the president and the government for the purpose of upgrading the struggle against crime, promoting new legislation and improving the activity of the law-enforcement agencies.

The five-page decree lists measures designed to curb the criminal activity in the country. The formations and military units subordinate to the Interior Ministry will be reinforced by 52 thousand men. The rights of the police will be expanded and it will be given the right to inspect buildings of enterprises and offices, regardless of ownership, if criminal activity in them is reported.

The rules for the use of arms by the employees of the law-enforcement agencies in the line of duty will be revised, and special police units will be established to accompany long distance and suburban trains.

The secretary of the National Security Council of the Russian Federation, Oleg Lobov, is entrusted with the supervision over the fulfilment of the federal programme.

Provisions of Federal Anti-Crime Program Explained

PM3005102594 Moscow *ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI in Russian* 27 May 94 p 1

[Russian Federation Security Council press service report: "Fight Against Crime Will Be Reinforced"]

[Text] On 24 May, by an edict, the Russian Federation president ratified the federal program for reinforcing the fight against crime for 1994-1995, which had earlier been examined and approved by the Security Council.

It was elaborated by an interdepartmental working group at the Security Council with the participation of specialists from ministries and departments, leading criminologists, and practical workers in law enforcement organs. The process of the formation of a program was accompanied by a broad discussion of its provisions both in the

center and in the regions. Over 1,000 proposals were submitted to the Security Council.

The program is based on Russia's existing legislation. It takes into consideration our state's international-legal commitments, the results of a comprehensive analysis of the state and forecasting of the development of crime, and domestic and foreign experience of the elaboration and implementation of programs for fighting against it.

The implementation of the program presupposes the pooling of the efforts of law enforcement organs and other state institutions and the whole of society. It presupposes the interlinking of economic, political, legal, educational, organizational, and other measures while relying on giving consideration to and organically combining the interests of the citizen and society.

The program defines the following spheres as the most important ones in fighting against crime: the formation of legislative and organizational-legal principles; preventive measures against crimes; the fight against crimes against the life, health, and property of citizens; the fight against malfeasance and economic and organized crime; the fight against crime in the Armed Forces; the development of international cooperation in the sphere of the fight against crime; the improvement of resources, including cadre, scientific, and information backup for the fight against crime.

The edict of the Russian Federation president envisages concrete measures for the implementation of the federal program.

Yerin Calls For Combined Security Efforts on Crime

LD2705221194 Moscow *INTERFAX in English* 1739
GMT 27 May 94

[Text] Russian Interior Minister Viktor Yerin has emphasized that there are no differences between the Interior Ministry and the Federal Counterintelligence Service (FCS) as represented by some parts of the media. Speaking at a nation-wide conference in the FCS in Moscow Friday, he called for combined efforts and coordinated activities by the law-enforcement bodies in the struggle against crime which had corrupted many state offices, the FCS public relations center told *Interfax*.

The conference was attended by officials of the Prosecutor's Office, State Customs Committee, Supreme Court, tax police and border guards.

Yerin said that revealing traitors was equally important for all agencies. "We struggle for the honor of the law-enforcement bodies, removing those who cooperate with criminals," he was quoted as saying.

In Yerin's opinion, supported by the FCS Director Sergey Stepashin, it is necessary to develop an agreement

between the Interior Ministry and the FCS clearly defining their interaction in critical and emergency situation.

Acting Prosecutor General Aleksey Ilyushenko said that crime had expanded in Russia recently. He called for the return of investigation units which used to be the most professional structures within the Russian Security Ministry specializing on specially grave crimes.

Militia To Be Increased in Fight Against Crime

LD2805220794 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 0900 GMT 28 May 94

[Text] The numbers of operational purpose formations and military units of the internal forces of Russia's Internal Affairs Ministry will be increased by 52,000 units. This is provided for in the federal program for stepping up the fight against crime in 1994-1995, which has been sanctioned by the president. In accordance with the program, the rights of the militia will be expanded. It is proposed that it should be granted the right to inspect the buildings of enterprises and institutions, irrespective of the type of ownership, in cases where information is available that a crime is to be committed. The rules are to be changed regarding the use of weapons by law enforcement bodies staff during the fulfillment of their official duties. It is planned to set up special militia subunits to escort long-distance trains and suburban trains.

Yeltsin Speech to Federal Counterintelligence Service

PM2705175194 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 May 94 First Edition pp 1, 4

[Speech by Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin at the conference of leadership personnel of the Russian Federal Counterintelligence Service: "I Demand That You Act Vigorously, Bravely, and Decisively"]

[Text] The aim of our meeting today is to map out paths to develop the service and define its place and role in the overall system of ensuring Russia's security in today's conditions.

Profound economic and political reforms are under way in the country. People's way of life is being turned upside down. Global changes are occurring in the international situation.

Russia must take its proper place in the world community and ensure effective protection of its independence, integrity, and historical identity.

This is precisely why the country needs strong and combatable special services both today and in the future, and this includes the counterintelligence organs.

We need new approaches to the system of ensuring the security of the Russian Federation.

First and foremost we need an accurate, professional, and prompt analysis of many factors and circumstances in order to identify the real threats to the security of the Russian Federation. The country's leadership expects from you accurate assessments of the possible consequences of these threats and the best ways to neutralize or eliminate them.

It is important that we possess reliable, systematic, and unabridged knowledge of the situation inside the Russian Federation and around it. We need advance information with variant forecasts and appropriate draft proposals on possible management or political solutions.

I categorically disagree with the view that the information and analysis work of the counterintelligence service should be performed only on instructions from above.

This is a profoundly erroneous stance! On the contrary, we need as much initiative as possible. Waiting around for instructions is just a nonstate approach. If you like, it is a question that touches on the professional honor of the counterintelligence service.

I would also like to clarify the line of argument that the counterintelligence organs stand outside politics. As far as individual staffers are concerned, they are certainly not allowed to combine their work with political activity, that is to say to serve the interests of a particular party or social organization.

But the Federal Service is a state organ. Its main purpose is to execute state policy. This must be clearly understood by all staffers and by their leaders in particular.

Personnel in state service, wherever they may work, have just one policy—that of the state. To be outside this policy is a sure sign of professional unsuitability.

We want Russia to become a truly strong and effective state. We want democratic institutions to develop not just in word but in deed. We want guarantees of human rights to be strengthened.

This is precisely why we will demand that all organs and structures of the executive branch accurately follow the priorities of state policy. This is our principled line.

Your service is called upon to perform primarily counterintelligence functions.

Whatever changes may occur in Russia and the world, we are still a long way from the day when the counterintelligence services will have nothing to do.

Unfortunately, there are forces in the world which have set themselves the aim to weaken Russia and turn it into a feeble competitor with a cheap labor force and low intellectual potential. There are those who want to appropriate Russia's natural wealth and take possession of our advanced technologies in space, military, and other spheres.

The main rule is that any action capable of damaging national interests should be prevented or neutralized. From whatever direction it might come.

There can be no question of any exceptions.

But I would like to emphasize that the efficacy of your work is not judged by the number of spies you apprehend. Your task is not just to expose but primarily to prevent intelligence activities in Russia.

Let us not fool ourselves: There is as yet no reliable protection in Russia against the gathering of information and the establishment of agents networks. The reasons for this are loopholes in the laws, our open borders, falling standards in discipline, the cost of commercialization, and other factors.

The counterintelligence service is aware of all this more clearly than anyone else. It is precisely you who are obliged to inform the organs of power about this and to persistently propose specific solutions from an organizational and legal point of view.

The collapse of the system of state secrets is causing serious alarm.

The Law "On State Secrets" came into force in Russia in 1993. But a new system for the protection of secrets based on it has not as yet been created.

It is essential to make full use of the powers granted you. First and foremost the right to monitor that the demands regarding the protection of state secrets are carried out precisely. Your assistance in elaborating and implementing procedural [rezhimnyy] measures is especially needed by nonstate structures.

An exceptionally important area of your activities is the struggle against illegal infringement of the constitutional system.

It is no secret to anyone that there are in Russia certain parties and movements, as well as public figures and citizens, who are banking on this. Illegal methods do not always receive the proper rebuff. Part of this problem is down to your shortcomings.

There is absolutely no justification for blaming this on an alleged lack of the necessary legal base for exposing and putting a stop to unconstitutional activity.

Yes, our legislation is not perfect. But we have enough existing legal norms for counterintelligence work to neutralize extremist plans.

I will make only one amplification on a matter of principle. This work should be based not on the monitoring of citizens' political conduct and views, but on the exposure, prevention, and thwarting of unconstitutional and other illegal activities.

This is a most important factor which will make it possible to avoid the counterintelligence organs becoming organs of political investigation.

Interethnic contradictions are one of the basic factors causing tension in Russia.

The conflicts in Chechnya, North Ossetia, and Ingushetia are assuming a protracted nature, and are throwing the country into a ferment.

Enormous resources are being diverted in order to settle them and to eliminate the consequences. The intervention of the Armed Forces, law enforcement bodies and other departments is needed. Innocent people are perishing as the contradictions are being resolved. Tens of thousands of people are becoming refugees.

In these conditions the forecasts for the development of events and suggestions of essential measures are extremely important. There is patently a lack of efficiency at the present time. I am drawing this to the most serious attention not only of the leadership of the FCS but also the leaders of the territorial organs. The whole arsenal of forces and resources of the FCS must be brought into play and new, nonstereotyped methods of work must be actively sought.

Inaction and irresolution are fraught with the most serious consequences. These include a decline in the prestige of the authorities both in the center and at local level, and a critical reduction of the level of personal security, extremism, and chaos for years to come in whole regions.

In the face of these dangers sluggishness and unconcern are not only impermissible but criminal.

The paramount task for Russia today is to surmount the economic crisis. Therefore I ask you to pay special attention to questions of counterintelligence backup for the protection of the Russian economy.

At present we are protecting Russian economic interests poorly. There is no system or assertiveness in the FCS's actions in this area. We must not go on trailing in the wake of events and only reacting to them (even then belatedly at times).

Of course, ensuring economic security is a statewide task. I address this criticism to everyone—to economic departments, above all. The time has come for the government to work out a strategy of Russia's economic security.

Counterintelligence must act selectively in the economic sphere.

I am talking, first, of questions to which the answers can only be given by the special service and no other state organ.

Second, of the most vital state requirements or "sore points."

Third, everything must be done to ensure that Russia does not end up "on the sidelines" of the world

economy. It is necessary to preserve progressive economic, scientific, and technical potential and to ensure our export potential. This is a task not only for science, industry, and foreign economic departments. For this the special services must also make an effort.

In addition, we must have a detailed picture of the preconditions for possible extraordinary occurrences (explosions, fires, accidents, disasters, and so on). I can state without exaggeration that every major extraordinary occurrence now deals a painful blow to Russia's entire economy and to the social well-being of citizens.

We must have exhaustive knowledge of the threats associated with flawed technologies for storing, neutralizing, and destroying the waste material from dangerous production processes and nuclear and chemical materials and weapons. The use of Russia's territory to bury ecologically dangerous materials illegally imported from abroad constitutes a special question.

Active counterintelligence work in this area will not only help the state to save considerable funds but will also save people's lives.

Counterintelligence backup for conversion is one of the most important problems.

Conversion is a commandment of the times. But we do not travel the same road as those to whom conversion and scientific and technical regression mean one and the same thing. For us these concepts are incompatible. Our task today is to hold on to Russia's advanced positions in scientific and technical development, and tomorrow to expand them.

Russia's defense capability can on no account be allowed to be weakened. Secrets of state importance concentrated in this sphere cannot be allowed to go abroad.

This task cannot be resolved without selfless activity by the FCS.

At the same time counterintelligence must not hamper the expansion of international cooperation within the framework of interstate agreements and existing legislation.

The iron curtain has collapsed! Not just between states but also between people. International contacts will develop in the ascendant. You must accumulate experience of work in conditions of an open society and a market economy.

The further we get from total bans, the more professionally and delicately counterintelligence must operate.

I cannot ignore the question of crime.

Smuggling has become widespread in recent years. We are incurring tremendous losses as a result of the uncontrolled export from the country of raw materials, semi-manufactures, and objects of art, culture, and our spiritual heritage. Financial assets are being taken out of circulation and are settling in foreign banks. Frequently the damage is irreparable!

Therefore the struggle against these phenomena is one of the priorities of the FCS and its organs.

Smuggling is associated with other grave crimes—embezzlement, bribery, currency swindles, illegal crossings of the state border, and so on. Therefore your efforts here must be stepped up constantly.

I am talking of exposing all the links of criminal chains, of tracking down international groups of smugglers and rendering them harmless.

Close businesslike cooperation will be required between the FCS and customs organs, the Federal Border Service, and internal affairs organs.

Unfortunately, the criminalization of society is continuing. Violent crimes by organized groups are acquiring forms of criminal terrorism.

The growing corruptness of power structures and of law enforcement and other state organs is extremely dangerous to the state. Particularly in the sphere of the redistribution of property.

Certain successes have been scored recently in the fight against crime. But the results, on the whole, are unsatisfactory. Just like the efforts of counterintelligence in this sphere.

Organized crime is no longer limited to the sphere of ordinary criminal activity. It persistently seeks admission to big-time politics and access to the administration of the state and its regions. This is your problem.

The FCS must counter such attempts with all its operational and operational-technical potential. In collaboration with the MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs] and the Tax Police, it must expose criminal sources of funding for political campaigns, the links between statesmen and politicians and the organizers of criminal fraternities which seek to get their people into the organs of power, and, indeed, which are primed with funds from abroad.

All the above applies in full measure also to the problems of the uncontrolled proliferation of firearms and narcotics.

The task of the FCS' operational subdivisions is to take original, decisive, and at times even bold measures to eradicate these phenomena, which are extremely dangerous to society.

Only thus can the ongoing situation be influenced for the better. I know that counterintelligence officers have always been distinguished by a creative, original, and

unexpected approach to their work. This was and remains the supreme sign of professionalism, the object of your legitimate pride.

To achieve a breakthrough in the struggle against the most dangerous manifestations of crime is a task that is worthy of you.

But there is also another side to the fulfillment of this task. You and you colleagues to this day have to bear a heavy load of responsibility for the crimes of past security organs, which you did not commit. Above all for the mass repressions of Stalinism.

Life changes, the state and people change, but the old alienation is evaporating too slowly.

I think that it is precisely the active participation of the FCS in the struggle against crime—this paramount danger to the ordinary citizen—that will finally close this subject.

Achieve a breakthrough in this field, protect Russians against crime, and, I am sure, they will thank you. The icy wall of fear and mistrust will crumble once and for all. I am confident that this is necessary not only to the counterintelligence service, but to Russian society as a whole.

The FCS contains military counterintelligence subdivisions. They have special tasks—to know the situation in the Army, to protect it from those who want to get their hands on military secrets and facilities.

The merits of military counterintelligence officers are considerable, but the results of their activity must be significantly more substantial.

A special word on the proliferation of arms from Army dumps throughout the country. Now in Maritime Kray, now in Irkutsk, now in other regions, fires are breaking out in munition stores.

Where are the advance warnings about violation of the conditions of the storage of munitions?! But perhaps the fires in the stores are no accident? And another question: From what stores are weapons being delivered to "hot" spots?

Military counterintelligence must provide the answers.

Russia's nuclear security is an extremely important, cardinal problem. The proliferation of nuclear and other categories of weapons of mass destruction within the country and beyond cannot be allowed. This is also our international obligation.

I expect regular briefings from the counterintelligence service on all aspects of this problem. Special attention must be paid to anticipating and resolutely thwarting attempts to gain unauthorized access to nuclear components. There have been no cases of "nuclear terrorism" in Russia, and there must be none.

The active formation of a state border is now under way in Russia. Counterintelligence is a component of the forces and resources needed to protect it.

It is important that we maintain good-neighboring relations with neighboring states. At the same time we are doing everything necessary to increase the security level of the borders and Russia's exclusive economic zone.

We know that the situation on the Russian border is not peaceful at the moment. And there is vast scope for activity for you here.

In the near future we will discuss questions of guarding our country's borders in the Security Council. I have no doubt that S.V. Stepashin, who is a permanent member of the council, will report what the FCS sees as the solution to border problems.

I am well aware that tackling the complex tasks facing your service will make special demands on the people working here.

A counterintelligence officer's work requires great resilience, the ability to think in an innovative way and to operate using initiative within tight time constraints, and under a great mental and physical load.

This is why, in setting up the FCS and carrying out the professional certification [of personnel], I demanded a careful and attentive approach toward every staffer.

A professional counterintelligence officer, especially a leader, is formed over many years. We cannot allow ourselves to take an irresponsible attitude toward any of you. All cases of superficial certification must be investigated very carefully. Worthy, committed, and energetic staffers must be brought into play in the work.

Will the FCS be further reformed? This question is constantly asked by your colleagues. This is the answer: Yes, it will. But it is not a question of any new, radical shakeup but of changes which will take time.

There is no country in the world in which a constant improvement of special services is not taking place. Your department is no exception. There is one aim—to increase the effectiveness of counterintelligence.

When we embarked on breaking up the KGB, for political motives among other things, we by no means denied—and do not deny—the need for fairly reliable and close coordination of the work of the various former parts of it which have been divided into autonomous structures, as well as of the Armed Forces General Staff Main Intelligence Directorate [GRU]. We are thinking about what kind of collaboration mechanism there should be. Mainly it must obviously rely on bilateral relations and on forming operational groups to tackle certain tasks of one kind or another which include representatives of various special services.

I have carefully considered the results of the meeting of your collegium together with the FIS directorate [direktorat] and have concluded that in this respect you are on the right road.

In this auditorium I cannot fail to talk about the specific characteristics of local FCS organs.

We take as our basis the principle that there cannot be a "Nizhnyi Novgorod" or a "Maritime Kray" counterintelligence service. We have one counterintelligence service—Russian counterintelligence, organized in a strict hierarchy, independent of local authorities. Under the constitution it is subordinate to the Russian president.

This status does not preclude but presupposes close cooperation and mutual assistance between FCS subdivisions and the executive organs of republics, krays, and oblasts.

Let me stress that priorities have been set. No distortions in ensuring regional security to the detriment of federal security are permissible. Otherwise both people unaware of what state security is and the FCS director will be held responsible.

Very serious attention must be devoted to questions regarding the training of a new generation of counterintelligence officers.

Today a counterintelligence potential is being developed which will give a return in five to 10 years. Programs for training and retraining personnel must be carefully reviewed. Prompt changes must be made in them in the light of the development of the legal and normative base and the clarification of priorities for the FCS' activity. You have everything necessary for this.

I will also say a few words about the role of leaders. The indispensable requirements with regard to them are a high degree of professionalism, competency, responsibility, loyalty to the motherland, honesty and integrity, and the ability to make the collective follow their lead. Putting it in military terms, a leader must be prepared to give the command "Do as I do," and carry it out better than his subordinates.

These are the kind of leaders and operatives we will support and create the necessary conditions for. But above all we will demand fruitful work.

In talking about FCS personnel I cannot bypass the problem of their probity and incorruptibility. Everything must be done to ensure that the best traditions here are not only maintained but also strengthened. As regards this question the position of all leaders and personnel apparatuses must be a principled one.

It has been reported to me that there are differences in the level of social protection for staffers of various special services and law-enforcement organs. And not in favor of FCS staffers.

I will say frankly that I am against "leveling." But if it is a question of substantial distortions in the wages of different departments, we will rectify it.

Your calling and your professional duty is to ensure the security of the individual, society, and the state. The main conditions for this are well known to all: Civil peace in Russia must be maintained and strengthened, revolutionary upheavals must be prevented, and the profound economic crisis must be overcome.

We will be able to achieve this by consolidating our Russian state in action. The Russian Federal Counterintelligence Service is one of its important, inalienable institutions. Your service must be strong and have a flexible structure. Its extensive possibilities must be effectively used in the defense of Russians both in the country and abroad, in the defense of Russian interests against the aspirations of foreign intelligence services and other criminal encroachments.

Therefore I firmly recommend—get rid of acronyms. Therefore I demand: Act energetically, boldly, and decisively.

I sincerely wish you success in your work, which is difficult and dangerous, but vitally necessary to Russia.

Yegorov Replaces Shakhray on Personnel Policy Council

LD2705154294 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1440 GMT 27 May 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent]

[Text] Moscow, 27 May—Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin today issued a decree on changes to the Council for Personnel Policy under the Russian president.

According to the document, Nikolay Yegorov is replacing Sergey Shakhray on the Council. This follows the president's edict of 16 May relating to the minister for affairs of nationalities and regional policy, the president's press service said.

Shakhray Not To Seek Presidential Candidacy

LD2705202394 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1857 GMT 27 May 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Igor Belskiy]

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS—Russian Vice-Premier Sergey Shakhray will not run for president in 1996, according to his statement at today's meeting with students and professors of Moscow University.

Speaking of his resignation from the post of minister for affairs of nationalities and the voiced intention to leave the vice-premier's post, Shakhray said "the question has been closed, I remain the vice-premier". He told the

audience that meetings with the prime minister and president assured him "his potential has not been exhausted".

Shakhray did not exclude "the right to future existence of Far Eastern or Urals republics on condition it will not be a mere isolation of the region or the territory within the current administrative borders". In his opinion, this is possible "in case of formation of larger federation subjects on the basis of inter-regional economic unity and cooperation".

Commenting on press reports claiming fake results of the December 12 referendum on the new Russian Constitution, the vice-premier said "as long as these claims are not proved, I will think that the Constitution has been approved". The Constitution is a reality, said Shakhray.

Conference on Federalism Fails To Reconcile Factions

MK3105113594 Moscow KOMMERSANT-DAILY in Russian 31 May 94 p 3

[Dmitriy Kamyshev report: "Regional Policy in New Conditions. Regions Combat Moscow and Bad Weather"]

[Text] The changing weather of May meant continuous troubles for the organizers of the "Federalism And Interethnic Relations in Modern Russia" conference that ended in the "Forest Vistas" [Lesnyye Dali] guest house near Moscow Saturday. First, owing to the sudden spell of cool weather and other state affairs, Ivan Rybkin and Sergey Filatov could not make it to the conference. Second, the participants in the conference, whom the inclement weather drove under the roof of the main building of the guest house, started to show marked boredom by the end of the first day and started to slip away.

Even despite the absence of the heads of the State Duma and the President's Staff, however, it was full house during the first plenary sitting, with Sergey Shakhray, who had not been permitted to quit [as vice premier] the day before, appearing on the panel apparently as an attraction. The vice premier, who presented a paper [doklad] on the problems of federalism in Russia, expressed the conviction that the main problem is a contradiction between the ethnic and territorial principle of the state's construction (the "asymmetrical" nature of the federation), and he once again lauded the treaty with Tataria [Tatarstan] whose model, in Shakhray's words, is quite applicable in Crimea, the Dniester Region, and Karabakh. The vice premier also complained that market relations in conditions of weakness of federal authorities increase regional disproportions, and declared for regulation of prices of energy and shipping by rail.

Shakhray's speech provided the point of departure for the conference participants, who had come, according to

its organizers, from 66 federation components. Remarkably, the number of critics of the "May Theses" [Shakhray's keynote address, paralleled with Lenin's "April Theses"] was greater than of those who went along with them. For example, Ramazan Abdulatipov, Federation Council vice speaker, deemed the signing of separate agreements with federation components to be incorrect, while delegates from the republics did not like the idea of a gradual transition to a territorial structure of the federation.

Despite the cool weather outside the window, especially heated debates flared up during the second day of work at the sittings of the sections and "roundtables." In the course of the discussion the participants divided in two big distinct groups: representatives of the republics, who demolished the new Constitution, which should never have been passed in a referendum, and those who were demanding that the Federation Treaty be religiously observed and suggested that separate agreements be signed with all who would like to sign them. Delegates of the krais and oblasts (supported by Moscow politicians and academics) tried to persuade the "republicans" not to hurt ethnic Russians, to give up the idea of sovereignty and remake their constitutions as Moscow is asking for. At the end, everyone remained of the same opinion, agreeing only that the State Duma, 40 percent of whose members are Muscovites, cannot reflect the regions' interests adequately.

Russia's Choice Presents Social Plan

MK2805100894 Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian, 28 May 94, p 2

[Alekshey Kirpichnikov report under the "Difficulty": "Subsistence Wage To Match Consumer Basket"]

[Text] Aleksandr Osovtsov, deputy chairman of the State Duma Labor and Social Support Committee, and committee member Valentin Lednev, both associated with "Russia's Choice," spoke at a news conference about the faction's activities in making laws pertaining to the social sphere. At their prompting, the Duma Council has decided to include in the plan of immediate legislation laws on the subsistence wage and on veterans, which were elaborated with the active participation of "Russia's Choice." The portfolio of the faction and the committee also contains a program to combat poverty, draft laws on social services, on social protection for the disabled, and on ritual support (a euphemism for burial services). Thus, the organizers of the news conference underlined, "Russia's Choice" is as good as its pledge to the voters.

The faction's approach to social policy is special in that it is trying to find a common denominator of social payments. For example, there are now 54 decrees in effect on provision of benefits to veterans. Some normative acts, however, treat all alike. Mr. Osovtsov cited the example of Robert Kennedy, a father of nine, who would have been legally eligible for the "multiple children

benefit." There is an equal mess about housing, and so on. "Our objective is not to endlessly discuss the issue but to give at least a spoonful to each who are hungry," Mr. Osoltsev underlined.

Such a common denominator should apply to the subsistence wage. The law on it relies on federal budget appropriations to the tune of 2.6 trillion rubles (for benefits to the needy) and is supposed to go into effect as of 1 January 1995. The draft law provides for a dual principle of counting: The subsistence wage level to be established in every federation component is 40 percent of the average per capita income but not less than the cost of the consumer basket.

The same dual macro-approach of the "Choice" applies to social policy. On the one hand, Mr. Gaydar constantly reminds about the need to cut back centralized subsidies, while on the other hand, "Russia's Choice" men seem to be dealing the budget a serious blow promising protection for the underprivileged. The organizers of the news conference specially underscored that this is a seeming contradiction because the men's activities in drafting laws in the social sphere do not set the aim of the "each will get an apartment" type—this is demagoguery. Their efforts are aimed at a just distribution of state assistance so that "a one-room family with two children, two domestic servants and two Volvo cars could buy an apartment rather than wait for municipal housing."

A smart plan. Unfortunately, such social policy leads to the need to withdraw benefits from those who undeservedly enjoy them—like the above-mentioned family or that same family of Robert Kennedy—and it is common knowledge that we like to get benefits and hate to give them back. On the other hand, voters who enjoy "dishonest" benefits may not make up Mr. Gaydar's electorate after all. At any rate, the journalists were made to understand that unpopular measures are not something he has to come to terms with.

Gaydar Delivers Policy Speech at Founding Conference

MK3105094094 Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian 31 May 94 p 3

[Viktor Khamrayev report in the "Genesis" column: "The Gaydar Party Is Preparing an 'Economic Miracle.' Russia's Choice Will Have Many Platforms"]

[Text] Last Saturday 363 delegates to the Moscow city founding conference of the Russia's Choice party unanimously recognized that confrontation among the democrats in the present situation, "balm to the national-communists," is "dangerous." Noting the vital need for democratic unity, the delegates concentrated their attention on drafting party rules and a program whose implementation they linked directly to their own "advent to power."

Yegor Gaydar made a policy speech. Making a brief digression into his premiership, the leader of the faction

and the future party identified a "fundamental mistake" by his team, which in its time gave way to demands from the nomenklatura which "subjected it to pressure unprecedented in Russia's history," allowing it to restore various "committees and subcommittees." Yegor Gaydar sees the natural results of that compromise in "the runaway swelling of an overwhelming bureaucratic apparatus" and "the interruption of the economic reform in mid-course" by the same apparatus.

The possibilities that have opened up for the people to choose and buy any goods and freely change rubles into dollars, according to Mr. Gaydar, "are not yet the market," which will really be possible "on the basis of economic growth." The main obstacle to growth is the existing "huge corrupt state machine," toward reforming which the party founder is directing his colleagues' efforts.

Assessing the chances for the democrats' success, Yegor Gaydar told the delegates, "in the regions as well as in the central apparatus people who in no way share our thinking have taken over all the key posts.... The threat of hardline conservatism and reactionary backlash is great." Under these conditions, in Gaydar's opinion, the democrats need not "amorphous organizations, like in the period of struggling against the sclerotic regime," but effective parties.

Party effectiveness was demonstrated by Yuliy Nisnevish: Having conducted the conference in rigid compliance with the approved schedule and procedures specified by the minute, he skillfully dampened emerging disagreements between city and district organizing committees over procedures for nominating delegates to the constituent congress. In the lobbies this fact was assessed as a precursor to "intraparty discord in the future." With respect to other issues Russia's Choice members had no more complaints to make against each other, approving the party's economic course aimed at "a Russian economic miracle through domestic economic growth," and a political course aimed at "stimulating growth points," and in the very near term, "coming to power."

After making more than 140 amendments to the program, approximately 400 amendments and 19 basic comments to the rules, the delegates agreed that their party will be of a parliamentary type with an individual fixed membership, an orientation towards entrepreneurs and the intelligentsia, and allowing various intraparty platforms. The delegates decided that party members have no need for weapons. The word "Mister" [Gospodin] has been adopted as the party form of address. With time, a youth organization will be formed within the party. On the subject of upcoming presidential elections the conference decided that it would be reasonable for all democrats to unite in a single bloc and field one candidate.

Russia's Choice To Defend 'Democratic Alternative'

LD2905002594 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1518
GMT 28 May 94

[Text] Yegor Gaydar, leader of the Russia's Choice faction in the State Duma, declared that "under the obvious offensive of conservative and reactionary forces" the Russia's Choice party faces the goal "to defend the democratic alternative in Russia."

Addressing the constituent conference of the party's Moscow organization on Saturday, Gaydar expressed his opinion saying that "the organizational weakness and crumbliness of the democratic movement represent a serious threat for Russia's future." The new party of a parliamentary type which is being created on the initiative of the Russia's Choice faction is intended "to unite those who share the valuables of the market, democracy, and private ownership."

As Gaydar said, the implementation of the party's program "will assist in stabilization of the situation in the country and its growth."

In Gaydar's opinion, Russia is experiencing "an inevitable wave of reaction with respect to the deep transformations underway in the country now" but "not the beginning of an irreversible turn backwards." He believes that "this wave will go away" because "the communists and their allies, the radical nationalists, have no notion what to offer to the society" but the "unpopular program" which "was already implemented in Russia some time ago."

LDPR Claims Laws Obstructed by Russia's Choice

MK3105085094 Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian, 31
May 94, p 2

[Anatoliy Veslo report under the "Recipes" rubric: "A Detailed Reply by the LDPR to Mr. Svanidze. Zhirinovskiy Faction's Innovations Run Up Against 'Russia's Choice'"]

[Text] Vladimir Zhirinovskiy's Liberal Democrats, outraged by television journalist Nikolay Svanidze's statements that the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia [LDPR] has not submitted a single draft to the Duma, told the public about their lawmaking activities and their economic research efforts.

LDPR deputies explained that all of their innovations run up against "Russia's Choice" opposition in the Duma Council and at plenary sittings. For this reason the draft laws "On Regulation of Ownership in the Russian Federation," "On Russian Federation Property Abroad," "On Trust," "On the Restoration of Property Rights of Russian Federation Citizens Violated in the Period 17 March 1917 through 12 December 1993," and "On the Brain Drain From the Russian Federation" have not become full-fledged state acts after all.

The journalists' close attention was drawn to the first three draft laws. The law "On Trust" was drafted by Deputy Aleksey Zuyev, who, before his election, was adviser to the president of the "GMM" trust company, whose activities drew complaints from the Finance Ministry and the Central Bank. The other two laws are devoted to the implementation of the party's economic program. The one regulating the rights of ownership puts an end to the voucher privatization that is nearly completed anyhow. Instead of this robbery, all citizens of the Russian Federation are supposed to open Savings Bank accounts marked "NP" (National Property), "PP" (Privatized Property), and the "RNP" (Regional National Property). The various owners—the state, the regions, and private owners who have snapped up their share of the generous LDPR handouts—are supposed to put their earnings in these accounts. It has been decided to name this process privatization. That, the Liberal Democratic innovators have calculated, would make for a comfortable life for 60 percent of Russia's citizens.

It is even easier with investments in industry—one only has to mortgage all Russian Federation property abroad in Japanese banks, to pour all the earned yen into the needy enterprises, to ban without fail liberalization of external trade, to stir the concoction and have Mr. Zhirinovskiy and his economic advisers drink it up with a feeling of deep gratitude. A sudden drain of healthy brains, if the program gets implemented, can be prevented by the corresponding law drafted in the committee on geopolitics.

Zhirinovskiy: Kaliningrad Inalienable Part of Russia

LD3005170494 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1512
GMT 30 May 94

[Text] Leader of Russia's Liberal-Democratic Party Vladimir Zhirinovskiy stated in Moscow on Monday that "sooner or later historical justice will triumph and the Vilnius territory which was always part of Russia, would be re-joined to Russia and the Kaliningrad Region will cease to be isolated from us."

He told the press conference devoted to a State Duma delegation's visit to Russia's Baltic exclave, located between Lithuania and Poland, that "Kaliningrad is an inalienable part of Russia and that neither Lithuanians, nor Estonians, nor Poles or Germans, will be able to tear it away from the motherland."

The Kaliningrad Region (former East Prussia) was joined to Russia following the Potsdam conference in 1945. The Vilnius territory is the south eastern part of Lithuania which was occupied by Poland in 1919-39. In 1939, following the occupation of Poland by Germany, the Soviet Union sent its troops to this territory and subsequently joined it to Lithuania.

Rutskoy Ready To Lead United Opposition

LD2705220094 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1739 GMT 27 May 94

[Text] The closest political goal of the opposition consists in the establishment of a single popular movement which would gain the majority of seats in the Russian parliament during the next parliamentary elections and thereafter win the presidential elections, former Russian vice president Aleksandr Rutskoy stated in an interview with Interfax today.

The Accord for Russia opposition movement will hold a meeting of its National Council in Moscow on Saturday.

Rutskoy stressed that the opposition should be careful not to let one more candidate from the present regime to take the highest post. That is why the opposition needs a single candidate.

Rutskoy said that each of the party leaders believed that he must be elected the president. Rutskoy himself said that he does not especially seek the presidency and that any candidacy should be put forward taking into consideration the interests of the cause.

Rutskoy suggested that a tough politician must take this post since the present situation in the country required rule with no compromise, consensus or games with the law.

Rutskoy said nothing would be changed in the country as long as Boris Yeltsin remained in power. Neither a government of national confidence, nor a new composition of the parliament will change the situation. It must go through radical changes, Rutskoy affirmed.

Rutskoy said he was ready to lead the united opposition.

Yeltsin Approves Skokov Deal With Duma Faction

MK2805072894 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 May 94 p 2

[Arkadiy Nikiforov report under the "Authority" rubric: "Boris Yeltsin Gives Yuriy Skokov New Carte Blanche. Commodity Producers Federation Chairman Strengthens His Position at State Duma"]

[Text] The Russian Federation of Commodity Producers [RFCP] and the State Duma's second largest faction, the New Regional Policy, represented by their leaders, Yuriy Skokov and Vladimir Medvedev respectively, have signed an agreement on a wide-ranging coordination of their efforts in devising common approaches to political and economic areas, defining the main areas of legislative activity, and joint work on resolving urgent problems at the federal and regional level.

Before the agreement was signed, Skokov and Medvedev had lengthy meetings and conversations with Boris Yeltsin, who, according to available reports, approved of this far-reaching alliance.

It is worth noting that neither the RFCP nor the New Regional Policy Faction have signed the Treaty on Social Accord in the belief that without resolving the most acute economic and social problems it will end up being yet another declaration of good intentions.

Yuriy Skokov, who is a serious candidate for top government posts, is clearly strengthening his position and acquiring new opportunities to influence the State Duma and the regions. The formalization of this alliance will be undoubtedly a shot in the arm for Vladimir Medvedev himself and his faction at the State Duma, which can now rely on direct support from one of Russia's most promising and experienced politicians.

In that regard, a question arises as to whether Sergey Shakhrai's removal from the post of minister for nationalities and regional policy was prompted by the carte blanche Yuriy Skokov apparently received from the Russian president to pursue a new political line toward the federation components.

It cannot be ruled out that the RFCP chief's flurry of activity also stems from the president's harsh criticism of the government's performance and the signing of a package of edicts aimed at stabilizing the economy and streamlining market-oriented reform. In that context, the following question will be only logical: What will happen after the Chernomyrdin government is yet again unable to enforce President Yeltsin's strict instructions and to hold up the avalanche-like production slump? The situation will apparently require that a new prime minister be appointed who must have not only the experience of a large-scale economic manager, but also a serious, thought-out, and, most important, realistic program of lifting the Russian economy out of its deepest crisis.

Media Issues**Russian TV Head on Duma Radio, TV Service**

LD2705165494 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1354 GMT 27 May 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Tamara Ivanova]

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS—The Russian State Duma has proved to be adherent to the former Supreme Soviet's traditions, Chairman of the All-Russian TV and Radio Company Oleg Poptsov told ITAR-TASS here today, commenting on the Duma decision to form its own TV and radio service.

In his opinion, the Duma "claims on certain information exclusiveness", which may provoke a chain reaction on the part of other power structures, including the juridical one. "Then we will have a splendid TV and the radio," said Poptsov.

Lamenting there were no deputies to show wisdom and understanding, Poptsov stressed "the main feature of

democracy is openness, modesty and availability of power bodies, their ability of self-estimation, and not claims on privileges".

Journalist Unions Protest State Duma TV Service
LD2705173894 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 1600 GMT 27 May 94

[From the "Vesti" newscast]

[Text] The Russian Union of Journalists, the Committee for Defending the Freedom of Speech and Journalists' Rights, and the Fund for the Protection of Glasnost have made a statement today. They regard the recreation of a parliamentary TV service as an attempt to make it impossible for the electorate to form an objective opinion of deputies' activities. The same tendency can be observed in the attempts by other authorities to bend the media to their will and make them a mouthpiece of their time-serving interests. It is inadmissible that the broadcasting time belonging to the whole society should be split into departmental domains, or even worse, be monopolized, the statement of the journalists' unions stresses.

Press Committee Cautions Papers on Violations
LD3105093894 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0850 GMT 31 May 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Tamara Ivanova]

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS—The Russian Press Committee warned the ZAVTRA newspaper on Tuesday that some of its materials are incompatible with operating legislation.

Committee Deputy Chairman Sergey Gryzunov said in an interview with ITAR-TASS later in the day that "the warning was prompted, in part, by the article 'World Villainy' containing downright propaganda of war and violence".

He said that an application was filed with the Russian prosecutor-general's office on instituting an investigation against the newspaper.

The committee also sent warnings to St. Petersburg-based ZA RUSSKOYE DELO and RODNYE PROSTOPY newspapers about their violations of the mass media law. Some of their articles contained calls for overthrowing the present constitutional system by force as well as ideas of racial strife and anti-semitism.

The committee intends to review, in the near future, a decision by the former Press and Information Ministry on the registration of the AL-KODS newspaper, which was done with a violation of the mass media law: a foreign subject acted as the publication's founder.

Gryzunov also said that he started receiving telephone threats from the so-called Russian patriots.

Economic Issues

Chernomyrdin Claims Crisis Has Reached 'Peak'
LD3005151594 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1318 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] Moscow, 30 May, (BIZNESS-TASS)—"The possibility of a change in the macroeconomic situation in Russia is emerging," Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin said today in the Russian Federation Government at a meeting of heads of administrations. The Constitution itself and a package of presidential economic decrees signed last week are the legislative preconditions for that.

"The crisis has reached its peak", V. Chernomyrdin pointed out. Ensuring that the economic situation finally goes in the direction of getting better, that is, implementing the reforms in the production sphere is what should become the task for the government in 1995-1997. But the basis for this has already been prepared. This is shown by the figures of the dynamics in the rise of production, and the stabilization of the ruble (in particular, the steady fall of the inflation rate and a reduction in the Central Bank's refinancing interest rates), the prime minister said.

According to V. Chernomyrdin, the Russian regions have always been the moving force behind the reforms. That is why today's meeting with the heads of administrations was devoted to examining such issues as designing measures for the final stage of the vouchers' privatization process, discussing the program for the privatization of state and municipal enterprises after 1 July 1994 and the examination of the new Russian Federation Land Code. As is known, the heads of oblast and kray administrations took part in drawing up these documents together with experts from ministries and departments.

Gaydar: No Threat of Immediate Economic Catastrophe

LD2905154194 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1401 GMT 29 May 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Viktor Zhilyakov]

[Text] Krasnodar May 29 TASS—There is no threat of an immediate economic catastrophe in Russia, Russia's Choice leader Yegor Gaydar said.

Speaking at a conference of the regional section of his party in the Krasnodar region, southern Russia, on Saturday, Gaydar said that the major problem is that the government's economic programme offers little hope for the future.

He stressed that the government's course provides for the preservation of the status quo which excludes any prospects for economic growth.

Gaydar presented the delegates with a 33-page programme of the Russia's Choice bloc.

Yeltsin Calls For 11 Key Social, Economic Programs

LD3005193294 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1844 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] President Boris Yeltsin has given instructions to develop 11 important social and economic programs. In addition the government is preparing some 20 programs to resolve several key problems in industry. This was reported to Interfax by the head of the presidential staff Sergey Filatov.

According to him, presidential programs concern primarily health and environmental protection. The medical industry must be promoted, in particular the production of insulin and protein for the food industry. Another program provides for the transition to energy-consuming technologies in different branches of the economy, including the auto industry.

Filatov stressed that the implementation of this important program will give a new impetus to Russian engineering. He said things have gone to a point when Russian vehicles are not permitted to Europe because they do not meet international environmental safety norms.

Filatov also hopes that the planned reduction of the consumption of gasoline and gas will considerably improve transport energy supplies.

A public telephone program, Filatov said, will help radically improve communications in rural areas as well as cities. Some of the new programs provide for the development of natural resources, in particular new deposits in Tyumen and the Barents sea, the expansion of the transport network and others.

Shokhin Explains Yeltsin's Economic Reform Edicts

LD3105143494 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1354 GMT 31 May 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Gennadiy Yezhov]

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS—The recent package of presidential economic decrees was caused by the government's inability to achieve the quick adoption of economic bills at the State Duma, Russian Vice-Premier and Minister of Economy Aleksandr Shokhin told a news conference here today.

The government had to ask the president to approve measures necessary for further economic reforms by his decrees, said Shokhin.

"We plan to use presidential decrees and government resolutions for swift reaction to Russian economic processes," stressed the vice-premier. "Another package of

presidential decrees will soon be signed". The package will include the prepared draft presidential decrees on sales of enterprises-debtors and regulation of the consumption fund of enterprises, as well as the decrees under elaboration on legal basis of foreign economic activities (to eliminate personal benefits in this sphere) and regulation of banking activities.

The president is ready for joint and quick solution of major economic problems, stressed Shokhin.

Dubinina Praises Latest Economic Edicts

LD3105093494 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 0605 GMT 31 May 94

[Text] The Russian Federation's Acting Finance Minister Sergey Dubinin described the latest economic edicts issued by the Russian president as a timely step aimed at establishing order in the financial sphere. He said these edicts were drafted by the Finance Ministry in conjunction with other bodies, including the Russian Central Bank, the State Tax Service, and the Economics Ministry.

Sergey Dubinin believes that the presidential decrees will help solve a whole range of problems to do with the revenue part of the state budget, in particular through the better collection of taxes. Implementation of these documents will make it possible to step up, at least in part, the solution of the problem of nonpayments. In addition, the edicts are targeted at improving financial discipline in general.

Trade Union Leader Criticizes Government Edicts

PM2705135794 Moscow TRUD in Russian 26 May 94 p 2

[Unattributed report: "So This Is the Agreement"]

[Text] The Russian Government has unilaterally prepared a number of draft documents designed to resolve urgent social and economic problems.

"It has thereby violated the basic principles of social partnership," Mikhail Shmakov, chairman of the Federation of Independent Trade Unions of Russia [FITUR], believes.

At the same time the leader of Russia's trade unions mentioned the decree "On Measures To Ensure Employment for the Population in the Event of Crisis Situations in the Labor Market in Various Regions of the Russian Federation," the proposed measures to freeze wages, and so forth; these have not been published anywhere, but they have nevertheless been cited in a number of mass media and speeches by officials, including Labor Minister Gennadiy Melikyan.

Shmakov stressed that both the trilateral general agreement between the government, employers, and trade

unions and the Treaty on Social Accord envisage preliminary discussions and coordination with trade unions regarding any legislation that affects social and economic issues.

This was why the trilateral commission on regulating social and labor relations was established. But this, according to M. Shmakov, has been standing idle recently. Attempts by representatives of trade unions and employers to familiarize themselves with the drafts of these documents have proved unsuccessful.

The FITUR leadership believes that the predictions made by opponents of signing the Treaty on Social Accord are being borne out; they warned that "the government will take no account of the 'signatories'."

In conclusion, M. Shmakov stated that, in the situation as it stands, any discussion by trade unions of documents of a socioeconomic orientation will only be possible once the government has met the following conditions: An increase in the minimum wage to 40,000 rubles and provision of state guarantees that the Law on the Indexation of the Minimum Wage will be implemented.

Edicts Seen Unlikely To Boost Export Revenues

MK2705103094 Moscow KOMMERSANT-DAILY in Russian 27 May 94 p 1

[Vadim Bardin report under the "Finance Ministry Assesses Presidential Edicts" rubric: "Financiers Sign Up for the Opposition"]

[Text] The six presidential edicts that supplied Viktor Chernomyrdin with the opportunity to announce the birth of a Russian economic model remain in the focus of universal attention. The State Duma has taken a failed attempt to pronounce them unconstitutional from the outset. Russian Central Bank chairman Viktor Gerashchenko said that "many provisions of the edicts run counter to the current legislation, and some of them are simply astonishing." The Finance Ministry, while refraining from issuing any statements, yesterday presented its calculations to the State Duma showing that the room for tax maneuver is not so large as the edicts' authors thought.

The essence of the package of presidential edicts, as KOMMERSANT-DAILY reported Wednesday, boils down to budget maneuvering with the view to easing tax pressure on enterprises, a measure which, according to the drafters, must finally bring about economic recovery. Naturally, at a time of a budget deficit taxes can be cut only if the resulting decrease in the budget revenues is offset by something else. This is the reason why the edict "On Lifting Quotas and Licenses for the Export Deliveries of Goods and Services" should not only liberalize a certain sector of the economy, but also give a boost to the federal budget's hard-currency revenues. The lifting of tariff benefits serves to achieve this objective. It is the abolition of benefits together with the tightening of tax

and payment discipline (to which other edicts in the May package are devoted) that should help painlessly to cut taxes.

In a letter to Mikhail Zadornov, chairman of the State Duma Committee on the Budget, Finances, and Banks, the Finance Ministry has dissipated these hopes. The ministry is proceeding from the assumption that hard-currency losses from scrapping state quotas on oil, oil products, non-ferrous metals, and natural gas, estimated in the draft federal budget at \$2.6 billion, will not be offset by the expected earnings from export customs duties (\$2.47 billion). At the same time, the ministry has already taken into account the new export duty rates that have been significantly reduced under the upcoming draft government decree (see KOMMERSANT-DAILY of 21 May). So, the budget will not benefit from that in real terms.

(Customs duties have not been levied on exports to meet state requirements, but virtually all hard-currency earnings have been transferred to the budget. According to the logic of the edicts' authors, the abolition of state quotas and customs duty benefits is designed to replace budget revenues from state exports with earnings from export customs duties.)

The Finance Ministry's general conclusion is clear: the edict "On Lifting Quotas and Licenses for the Export Deliveries of Goods and Services" will not help increase the budget revenues. Hence, what is left at the government's disposal is in effect only administrative measures to combat persistent tax evaders. This does not inspire any particular confidence, however, that the promises to slash profit and added-value tax rates by 10 to 20 percentage points will be fulfilled.

Federal budget hard-currency export revenues in 1994

As of 1 May, \$738 million has been received.

Revenues according to the draft federal budget

- total—\$2.6 billion
- from oil, oil products, and non-ferrous metals exports—\$1.4 billion
- from natural gas exports—\$1.2 billion

Revenues after changes introduced by the presidential edicts (Finance Ministry's estimate)—\$2.47 billion

Duma Economic Committee Head Attacks Government Policy

LD3005152494 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1252 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] Head of the State Duma Economic Policy Committee Sergey Glazyev has accused the Russian government of losing control and of inefficiency.

At a news conference in Moscow on Monday, he said the economic situation was worse than predicted by the president's market research and forecast center earlier

this year. Glazyev described as catastrophic the situation in research-intensive sectors and in the chemical, light and farm equipment manufacturing industries where the fall in production, he said, would run at 70-90 percent by the end of this year.

Although he described Yeltsin's package of economic decrees as "a rather serious step" to try to implement the president's own policy outlined in a message to the Federal Assembly, Glazyev said the reforms could not be shoved on by decrees alone amid government passivity and inaction. In his view, some of the decrees are not thought-out well enough, not to mention the lack of a mechanism for implementing them.

Glazyev accused the government of procrastination in drafting a Yeltsin-promised package of 50 economic bills.

The parliamentary official unveiled his own program of economic policy guidelines. Among other things, these provide for a 10-12 percent value added tax, 20 percent tax on the export of capital, 3 percent tax on securities and property deals, increasing the range of products falling under excise duties, phasing out export tariffs and introduction of an environmental tax.

On foreign trade, the program envisages improved export and currency regulations by the registration of exports of strategic commodities and commercial bank representatives as well as the return to a state monopoly on oil and gas exports, precious metals and stones.

It also proposes to kick-start the mechanism of tenders for foreign credits as a way of creating an effective economic security system.

Offers Economic Recovery Plan

MK3105100594 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA in Russian 31 May 94 p 1

["I.R." report under the "In Brief" rubric: "Glazyev on the Economic Situation"]

[Text] Speaking in his yesterday's press conference, Sergey Glazyev, Duma Economic Policy Committee chairman, stated that his own prognoses and those of his colleagues made in March have been confirmed by the findings of the Economic Conditions Center under the Russian Federation Government: The production slump in 1994 will be around 25 percent, that is to say, it will become "precipitous." Besides, "there are no special signs of recovery in sight that could indicate that this is a turning point," Mr. Glazyev stressed. He presented "State's Economic Policy Guidelines" developed by a group of economists. Their main idea is to bring order into all the sectors of the economy and in the system of its control, for which purpose specific measures are proposed. Remarkably, in the expression of Mr. Glazyev himself, measures which can indeed be implemented have been specially selected from a multitude of suggestions.

Filatov Proposes 'Equal Shares' of Economic Burden

MK3105082594 Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian 31 May 94 p 2

[Natalya Gorodetskaya report from the "Innovations" column: "Sergey Filatov: The Government Is Moving From Lobbying to Comprehension. It Is Proposed To Share Out the Burden of Economic Crisis Equally Among Everybody"]

[Text] Presidential Chief of Staff Sergey Filatov spent the past weekend with Nikolay Medvedev, head of the Directorate for Liaison with the Territories, in Penza where they inspected a cantonment and met with district administration chiefs and deputies of the oblast legislative assembly. In the established tradition of first acquainting the Russian heartland with pending changes in economic policy, Sergey Filatov told those present that in June 1994 the annual credit rate in Russia will be reduced to 180 percent. According to him, "the process of reducing the credit rate will continue also in the future," and in the end the notion of easy credits will be excluded from Russian economics while the banking system "will enter a civilized path."

Today, Mr. Filatov said, more material assets, especially foreign exchange, are being taken out of Russia than brought into it from abroad. Whereas the Russian economy needs \$10-12 billion to "revive," we have only \$2-2.5 billion, Mr. Filatov stated, and therefore the country's leadership is drafting measures to ensure that the hard currency returns to Russia. In his opinion, the Russian tax system is ineffective: An increase in tax collection by a mere 20 percent will make it possible to cut the planned budget deficit by 73 billion rubles. Mr. Filatov described the process of closing down loss-making state enterprises as "normal and natural." He identified two lines for reforming the state sector in industry: "reorganization of the state enterprise management system which will make it possible to put things in order and create a barrier to abuses by the body of directors using enterprise funds for their own personal aims, and also provision of state assistance to enterprises which have found a niche in the market economy." In the near future, Mr. Filatov said, offering a revealing glimpse of government, industrial enterprises will be exempted from the requirement to maintain social programs. In time, social amenities will be transferred to the jurisdiction of local self-government and will be financed from budget funds.

According to the presidential chief of staff, it is necessary to share out "the burden of the present economic crisis" equally among all strata of Russian society. "Last year the gap between the rich and the poor was three- to four-fold but now it has grown to 14- fold," he said. At the same time in developed countries this indicator does not exceed five. "The social differentiation currently observed in Russia," Sergey Filatov stressed, "is fraught

with instability because our people are particularly sensitive to injustice." He did not however specify how it is planned to apportion this burden "in equal shares."

According to Mr. Filatov, the Russian leadership is moving from the policy of lobbying to the policy of comprehensive economic reforms. One such measure will be cutting sectoral subsidies and privileges because such investments are becoming "a drug just for one day." "In the future," Mr. Filatov stressed, "investments will be made in promising projects and efficient enterprises." The presidential apparatus is drafting a package of state targeted programs: In the very near future the following programs will be submitted to the president: Russia's Natural Resources (on mineral deposits); National Information Networks; Russia's Health (on supplying the country's population with medicines); Development of Power Engineering and Alternative Energy Sources; Energy Saving Resources; Public Telephone (this program envisions a substantial increase in telephone networks for the public); Protein and the Food Industry; Ecology; and Cadres and Education of the Future.

Sergey Filatov is already thinking about future cadres, especially those who will be taking part in the 1996 election campaign. "We intend to rename the Russian Management Academy the Russian Academy of Civil Service and educate there new politicians from among provincial political leaders, entrepreneurs, and other categories of Russian citizens," he said. Furthermore, education of future cadres, according to the presidential chief of staff, will be facilitated by the pending law on civil service.

Talking about the state anticrime program, Mr. Filatov estimated it at 4 billion rubles. Until this program has begun to work at full capacity, Filatov called for support for the Moscow mayor's initiative, and "everywhere, where it is possible and where there are sufficient funds and the will exists, create workers' volunteer groups to maintain order in residential districts."

Chernomyrdin Speaks on New Land Code

LD3005220294 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1532 GMT 30 May 94

[BUSINESS-TASS]

[Text] Moscow, 30 May—"The adoption of a new land code has been necessitated by a discrepancy between current land laws and the Russian constitution, as well as a number of presidential decrees and government resolutions," according to Russian Federation Prime Ministers Viktor Chernomyrdin, speaking to the participants in a meeting at the government house. The main disadvantage of the 1991 code, i.e. the lack of the concept of "land ownership," has been eliminated in the draft of the law submitted today for debate by heads of administrations.

For the first time a land law stipulates a procedure for acquiring land by juridical persons (by transferring land plots and parcels of land to enterprises' authorized capital or through purchase of land), V. Chernomyrdin said.

The draft of the new land code also contains a description of procedures for land deals by physical persons (buying, selling, or mortgage operations), as well as giving or inheriting land. It stipulates that owners of inherited land plots can become owners if they wish. However, if a land plot is larger than the maximum size allowed for a transfer of land ownership free of charge, the remaining part may be kept as non-transferable inheritance or bought out in credit.

In accordance with the current constitution, the draft of the land code transfers a larger proportion of land regulation rights to the constituent parts of the federation, unlike the present land law, the prime minister said.

Regional Heads Discuss Second Stage of Privatization

LD3005162494 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1517 GMT 30 May 94

[By BUSINESS-TASS]

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS—The programme of privatisation of state and municipal enterprises in Russia after July 1, 1994 was submitted for approval to a conference of regional heads held in the building of the Russian Government on Monday.

The conference was addressed by chairman of the Russian committee for state property, Anatoliy Chubays, who said that unlike the first stage of voucher privatisation, during the second stage priority will be given to quality standards.

The evaluation of property to be privatised after July 1, will be made in prices which were in effect as of January 1, 1994. The market value of a privatised object will differ from the starting price by several dozen per cent, rather than by several dozen times, Chubays said.

The programme of post-voucher privatisation will enable local authorities to increase the starting cost of property by 70-200 per cent, depending on conditions of each particular region, Chubays said. Privileges granted to work collectives in the course of privatisation have underwent substantial changes in the new programme. Workers and managers of enterprises who will prefer the first variant will be given only 25 per cent of privileged shares (while under the programme in effect today, workers and managers, including the directors' corps, received 40 per cent of the authorised stock).

A second variant, which is the most popular among privatised enterprises, envisages that only 10 per cent of shares will be given to them on privileged terms (against 51 per cent in effect today.)

Nevertheless, privatised enterprises will be allowed to appropriate 51 per cent of all revenues from privatisation, Chubays said, adding that this measure will help former state-run enterprises overcome the structural crisis as soon as possible.

Russia Fixes Limit for Foreign Loans

LD3105101694 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0949 GMT 31 May 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Lyudmila Yermakova]

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS—The upper chamber of the Russian parliament approved a federal law on Tuesday fixing the limit for foreign loans at 4.7 billion us dollars this year. The limit for Russian state credits to other countries has been set at 400 million dollars in 1994.

Chairman of the Finance and Budget Committee of the Federation Council Nikolay Gonchar commented that the law is aimed to avert a further increase of the Russian foreign debt which exceeded 80 billion dollars by the beginning of 1994.

Russian Capital Outflow for 1992-93 Reported

LD3105110794 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1008 GMT 31 May 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Igor Galkin]

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS—The outflow of Russian capital abroad comprised 10-15 billion US dollars in 1992-1993, according to chief banker Viktor Gerashchenko.

He told a press conference on Tuesday that a system which is going to cut short the export of capital was introduced only this year. It will monitor all import and export operations.

The chairman of the central bank denied press reports that he objected to the six economic decrees signed by the president of late. He said they would help create a favourable climate for reforms, although certain changes in legislation would be necessary for that.

Gerashchenko added that the president is expected to sign a decree lifting certain limitations on the activities of foreign banks in Russia.

Military & Space Issues

Yeltsin Meets With Border Guards Chief

PM3005130394 Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 May 94 p 1

[Yuriy Dmitriyev report under the general heading: "Greeting to Border Guards"]

[Text] On the eve of the Russian Border Guards' holiday B.N. Yeltsin met with Colonel General A.I. Nikolayev, commander in chief of the Border Guards, and command personnel. Leaders of districts and groups of troops came from all over the country to meet with the president. The meeting took place in the Lubyanka building and at the Dzerzhinskiy Club. The president briefed the troops on Russia's current border policy.

Yeltsin Speech to Border Guards

PM3005155194 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 31 May 94 First Edition pp 1,4

[Account of speech delivered by Russian President B. Yeltsin in Moscow 27 May: "Boris Yeltsin: We Have No Surplus Land. Russian Federation President's Speech at Ceremonial Meeting Devoted To Border Guard Day, 27 May 1994"]

[Text] Esteemed Border Guards!

Dear Veterans!

I first want to cordially congratulate all defenders of the border and also your families on your professional holiday—Border Guard Day.

On behalf of the whole Russian people I express my thanks and gratitude to you for your selfless service to the fatherland!

There are veterans of the Border Guards in this room. Several generations of Russian citizens have been raised on your exploits. I express sincere gratitude to you for your feats of arms defending the borders of our motherland. I do not doubt that you are still at your posts. Your experience and knowledge are needed even today.

Russian border guards worthily preserve and continue the traditions of older generations. On this day I cannot fail to point out that in 1993-1994 alone six servicemen in the Border Guards were awarded the title of Hero of the Russian Federation [RF]. More than 400 border guards have been awarded Russian orders and medals.

Russia's border guards protect the borders of our fatherland sometimes at the cost of their own blood. They sometimes pay with their lives to ensure the security of the state and uphold Russia's interests.

We bow our heads to those who have died defending the borders of our fatherland. We will always remember them, their feats in the name of Russia. I ask you to

observe a minute's silence in glorious memory of those who died doing their military duty.

Esteemed Border Guards!

I think that you will understand me if I talk first about the problems facing the border guards today, on the eve of your professional holiday, our common holiday.

Our fundamental aim is to build a strong democratic state. One of its main attributes being effective protection of the State Border.

In many respects it is here that the fate of Russia's territorial integrity, sovereignty, and security is decided.

In two weeks the Federal Border Service [FBS] will celebrate its second anniversary. You are having to work in an extremely complex and in many respects new situation. Tense conditions of service, the lack of amenities for units and subunits on the new borders, and other difficulties have been unable to disrupt your work.

The fundamental reorganization of the system of guarding Russia's border is being actively carried out with consideration for the new geopolitical situation.

I assess positively the work to systematically withdraw border guard groupings from Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Azerbaijan and deploy them on the border with the Baltic countries and in the North Caucasus. The Western Group of Border Guards and the Caucasus Special Border District have been created within a very short period.

The Border Guards are taking an active part in maintaining a stable situation on Russia's borders and the external borders of the Commonwealth states.

I want to underline the importance of the tasks that you are performing in the hot spots and particularly in the combat conditions on the Tajik-Afghan border. Far from the motherland our border guards are guarding its national interests. Let me be blunt and say that they are defending Russia from war with might and main.

Personnel have remained loyal to their duty, manifesting their best qualities. On all the borders the border guards are largely successful in performing their tasks.

The period that has seen the formation of the FBS can be said to be coming to an end. The foundations of qualitatively new troops have been laid. A base for their development exists.

The State Border is defended in spite of everything. And I am convinced that the stability of Russia's borders will continue to grow stronger.

A conference with the FBS leadership has just come to an end. I can say on the basis of its results that as president I fully support the line being implemented by your Service.

The correct course has been taken of organizing a civilized Russian border. It accords with the principles of a democratic, federative, rule-of-law state which are enshrined in the RF Constitution.

While there is no concept of national security the FBS shoulders a considerable share of the responsibility for Russia's fate. It cannot be any other way!

Adopting a formal approach and waiting for instructions—in our conditions—is the best sign that things will go wrong. Now when state mechanisms are being fine-tuned and when the normative base is still only being formed initiative—responsible initiative, furthermore—is not just a boon but the most important factor of the viability of the state.

I am glad that the FBS is up to the task. You have set a high standard and are actively searching for new and original solutions. I thank you for this, Andrey Ivanovich Nikolayev, I thank you all.

Border troops face new and more complex tasks. Previously the State Border was a frontier which divided our country from the world and partitioned off the peoples.

Now we have to ensure that the border becomes an impregnable wall only to threats to Russian national interests and the security of the state.

The border must be closed to terrorism, drugs trafficking, smuggling, and illegal immigration by foreigners.

The most important task facing border troops is to prevent armed provocation.

At the same time the State Border must not be an artificial obstacle to the development of cooperation, business contacts, communication between people, and spiritual ties. We will create a firm legal basis for that.

Russia needs a long-term state border policy. I can state with full responsibility that we have a clear notion of the borders and zones of protection of Russian interests. We can see clearly the role and place of the FBS in the national security system.

It is your service which is called upon to organize the elaboration of border policy and establish stable cooperation with all the interested departments in implementing it.

In this connection I shall express our fundamental position: Russia has no territorial claims on any country. We want the civilized solution of the border demarcation problem. But we will firmly defend the interests of the Russian Federation's territorial integrity. We in Russia have no surplus or unnecessary land!

Experience in the adoption of well-balanced state decisions on border questions is now being accumulated. You have an insider's understanding of all these problems. And is it you who must take a clear stand and uphold it more boldly.

The protection of the border is not just a matter for the Border Troops. It is a most important task for the whole state, all state structures, components of the federation, and organs of power in the border regions.

At the conference with your leadership we discussed the results of Putina-94, the border operations in the South Kurils sector, and Zaslou-4, the border operations in the Pskov sector, and a number of other operations.

They are important not just as realistic examples of cooperation among border troops, army men, sailors, intelligence and counterintelligence officers, the customs services, and local organs of power.

Such operations produce a tremendous economic effect which can be calculated in billions of rubles.

It is hard to overestimate the political significance of these operations. The more actively we conduct them the more Russia will be respected in the international arena.

But even that is not the main thing. The first reports on Zaslou and Putina produced a sigh of relief from many people. "At last they have begun to establish order! At last they have dealt a blow to those who are tearing our national assets to shreds."

Each of your successes restores people's hope, dignity, and sense of pride in their country.

The important thing is that such operations should not be irregular but systematic in character. They must be held in other sectors at land and sea.

Act energetically and resolutely in the future, too. Know that the Russian leadership and I will give you support. Russia's interests in all sections of the state border must be reliably protected.

Russia's borders are new. A significant part of them adjoin new states. There is much work ahead to ensure their definitive shaping and equipping.

What are the approaches to the protection of the border by the Border Troops of the Russian Federation?

The issue here must not be solely the use of force to protect our borders. State border policy must be based first and foremost on political and diplomatic approaches.

This presumes the peaceful and nonviolent solution of disputes as they arise, the development of cooperation in the protection of the border with neighboring states, and the use of armed forces and methods only in extreme circumstances.

It is necessary to involve the inhabitants of border regions, especially the Cossacks, in the protection of the border. Especially since they have expressed a desire to do that.

It is important to do this primarily in the new areas of the border where such traditions have not been established yet.

The specifics of the political situation demand a differentiated approach to the protection of the borders. I shall dwell on that question in greater detail.

With such states as Norway and Finland, for example, Russia has firm relations of partnership. Our borders are equipped and their protection must be carried out on principles of good-neighborliness and cooperation.

As for the Baltic countries, Russia advocates the development of good-neighborliness with Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia and the expansion of cooperation with them. But these states do not belong to the CIS and therefore the border regime there must be a full-fledged one [polnotsennyy]. Its protection must be organized correspondingly.

Russia's border with Belarus is transparent. The external border is protected here by Belarus. We have assumed commitments to participate in shared financing of its border structures. The question of protecting the Russian-Belarusian border does not figure on the agenda.

The protection of the border with Ukraine will be structured in keeping with the measures taken by the Ukrainian side. We have discussed this today at the conference. But, given the common history of our peoples, we would like to resolve this task through joint efforts.

I endorse the Federal Border Service's efforts in organizing the protection of the border in the Caucasus along two lines—on the external borders of the states of Georgia and Armenia and on Russia's state border. At the same time, it is essential to step up the work of preparing the Memorandum on Joint Protection of the Borders in this area.

Everyone knows that there are outstanding issues here. These relate to questions of our security—not just the security of the state but the security of actual citizens and their families. They must be resolved as quickly as possible.

A good basis for developing the cooperation of Commonwealth border structures has been created in the Central Asian region, namely the Memorandum on the Joint Protection of External Borders. Collaboration on this basis should be increased and consolidated.

Attention must also be paid to strengthening the protection of the border with Mongolia. Given the dynamics of our relations with China, I also regard it as feasible to carry out the protection of the state border here on the principles of cooperation.

It is essential to improve the protection of the border in the Arctic and Pacific regions and to take measures to defend Russia's economic interests.

Interstate cooperation in border protection is an important function of the border service. Such cooperation has already become a reality in a number of sections of the state border. And we maintain that line.

It is important to apply this experience not just to the border structures of Commonwealth states but to those of other neighboring countries too.

This is a real mechanism for guaranteeing collective security. This is the way toward consolidating stability. And not just on the border but in the states themselves.

The border troops's participation in active peacemaking activity is equally important. This is a new task for border troops. You are successfully tackling it in the North Caucasus and the Central Asian regions. It is difficult to overestimate its significance! I will say frankly that you have saved thousands of lives of citizens of not just Russia but certain other Commonwealth states too.

Participation in maintaining political stability in the Russian border zone is an important area of activity for border troops.

The border troops have always been active exponents of state policy in the border regions, and people have understood you. Given the special nature of this moment, I regard this task as a priority.

It is essential to develop small-scale diplomacy—the work of border missions and other forms of cooperation among border structures—everywhere.

You will thereby help to the maximum extent the conduct of the Russian Federation's foreign policy course.

I want to draw special attention to the need to tighten up military discipline without fail.

I am convinced that the task of reliably protecting the border cannot be resolved unless the task of strengthening law and order within the troops is resolved.

Esteemed border troops,

You are faced with large-scale and difficult tasks. Their successful fulfilment will depend on the sense of responsibility, initiative, and effectiveness of the command and staffs and the coordinated work of all organs of command and control.

It is essential to bring the Law "On the Russian Federation State Border" and other state and then departmental statutory instruments into line with the Constitution as rapidly as possible.

I keep a constant watch on the preparation of laws, the absence of which creates a vacuum in the defense of Russia's political and economic interests on its state border.

I know that the border troops are beset by quite a few acute and painful problems. They are basically down to the pretty difficult socioeconomic situation that obtains in the country.

We will help you solve them primarily by provision of finance, facilities, and accommodations.

We will take measures to enhance the social and legal protection afforded servicemen, members of their families, and veterans.

I stress that this will be done by enhancing, not reducing, protection. Various rumors circulate in places on this question. Therefore I confirm my position of principle: I will not—as president—allow any restriction on the social and legal benefits enjoyed by servicemen.

From time immemorial the Russian people have regarded the border troops with love and respect. I am sure that we will remain true to that glorious tradition.

You protect the borders of the fatherland. The border troops are supported in this by the huge might of Russia. Russia knows and believes that you protect its peace and security, whatever this may cost you.

Once again I congratulate the generals, admirals, officers, warrant officers, petty officers, sergeants, soldiers, and sailors of the Border Troops, workers and employees, and members of the families of border troops on your upcoming professional holiday.

I wish you, esteemed border troops, success in the difficult service you perform on behalf of the Russian state!

I would ask you to convey my sincere congratulations on your holiday to all those who perform border service on the borders of the motherland and to your nearest and dearest!

Yeltsin Pledges No Social Cutbacks for Servicemen

LD2705141794 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1318 GMT 27 May 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Vladimir Gondusov]

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS—Russian President Boris Yeltsin addressed a meeting held in Moscow on the occasion of the day of border guards, expressing a principal position on problems of social welfare of servicemen and their families. Yeltsin pointed out that as the Russian president, he will not allow any social or legal cuts for people wearing shoulder straps. Yeltsin pointed out that social problems faced by servicemen are the result of the economic situation in the country.

The Russian president heartily congratulated border guards on the occasion of the day of border guards, he pointed out that over the past 1.5 years, the title of the

Hero of the Russian Federation was conferred upon six border guards, and over 400 border guards were awarded with medals and orders.

During the meeting a minute of silence was observed in memory of border guards who were killed defending Russian borders.

Gaydar: Russia Cannot Afford Army in Present Form

LD2905134894 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1231 GMT 29 May 94

[Text] The leader of Russia's Choice parliamentary group Yegor Gaydar believes that the country cannot afford the Army in its present form. The Army is chronically financed improperly and begins to lag behind rivals technically because it is too big for Russian resources. Gaydar spoke on Saturday at a Moscow conference of supporters of forming a party on the basis of Russia's Choice.

Gaydar said Russia inherited from the Soviet Union an army that is meant for an absolutely different number of conscripts. "We are trying to adjust the number of conscripts to the number of our generals instead of doing it the other way round", Gaydar said.

"We need a well-armed, well-paid, well-fed professional and respected army, but it should be notably reformed for the purpose", Gaydar said. According to him, if this problem is not resolved the problems of raising taxes and curtailing inflation will never be resolved and the country will continue printing worthless money.

Meanwhile, Russia's Choice, Gaydar said, does not support the proposal to boost the defence budget to 55 billion rubles. During the coming budget debate in the Duma Gaydar intends to insist on the submission to parliament of a program of cuts in armed forces.

Military Studio Chief Rebuts Official's Criticisms

PM2705113194 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 94 p 2

["Own Information" report: "Airwaves Put in the 'Guardroom'"]

[Text] The Russian Federation Ministry of Defense Information and Press Directorate, so beloved of all military journalists, recently came down like a ton of bricks on the Defense Ministry's Central Television and Radio Studio. In a memorandum to the defense minister, General Kosarev, chief of this directorate, mounted a swinging attack on the whole of the Central Television and Radio Studio's activity: "It has been unable to give a wide and full representation on the television screen and on air of the process of developing and building the Russian Army. Positive aspects and problems have been left out of the picture altogether...."

and so forth. Consequently, Grachev is informed, the "Slavyanka" radio station, for example, is virtually unlistened to in Tajikistan—there the fighters are busy "tuning their radio sets to other wavelengths."

The general also brings to the minister's attention the fact that the Central Television and Radio Studio is rife with nepotism, financial irregularities, and illegal payments to private individuals. Kosarev proposes—with a view to ensuring that everything is about highlighting the achievements of the Russian Army—that it is necessary "to completely replace the former leadership of the Central Television and Radio Studio and bolster the studio with more experienced cadres.... A financial group should be established under the Russian Federation Ministry of Defense Information and Press Directorate to organize monitoring of the financial activity of the Defense Ministry Central Television and Radio Studio."

This memorandum has come as a bombshell to the Central Television and Radio Studio. Studio chief Colonel Yakubovskiy (not to be confused with General Dima Yakubovskiy) was on the point of rushing to Grachev with a memorandum of his own, accusing Kosarev of disinforming the defense minister, misrepresenting the facts, and other errors. The colonel also has a fair selection of arguments in reserve. Pavel Grachev is theoretically the arbitrator who is supposed to determine who is telling the truth. But he is too busy. Consequently the Central Television and Radio Studio is quaking in its boots, Kosarev is wandering ominously around the Ministry of Defense clenching his fists, Yakubovskiy is running from office to office in search of protection, and the decision has been postponed. Ordinary journalists are the main victims of this skirmishing in the military information structures.

Latest Topol ICBM's Survive Defense Cuts

LD2705174694 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 1305 GMT 27 May 94

[Report over video by correspondent Viktor Tkachenko; from the "Military Courier" program]

[Text] Our next reports come from different garrisons but they are all connected with one common problem, the Armed Forces' budget. The Defense Ministry's shortage of cash is now affecting the holy of holies, the Army and Navy, and their combat training. The development of up-to-date armaments and equipment is also being curtailed.

[Tkachenko] This is the state's missile test range at Plesetsk. Our latest and most powerful missile, the Topol, is being tested here. The testing of these missiles may have to be substantially curtailed because of the shortage of finance. If this happens, the combat readiness of missile forces could be impaired because, unlike many other units of the Russian Army, the missile troops

are on duty 24 hours a day. The upkeep of our nuclear missile shield is comparable with the running of a modern nuclear power station.

The strategic missile forces, which consume less than seven percent of the overall defense budget—a modest sum in quantitative terms, are a very important argument that is always present in the background at all talks with leading foreign countries. At the moment Russia's intercontinental Topols are flying reliably and hitting their targets. Will they be turned, like their predecessors, the SS-20s, into [word indistinct] heaps of metal? Will Russia continue to be a great power or will it turn into a banana republic? Today this does not depend on the missile troops but on the politicians.

TM-19 Spacecraft Launch Postponed to Late Jun

LD2705170994 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 1600 GMT 27 May 94

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The launch of the next Mir crew has been postponed, as Colonel General Vladimir Ivanov, commander of Russia's Military Space Forces, has confirmed. According to unofficial information, the launch has had to be postponed because of a hold-up in testing the nose fairing on the Soyuz spacecraft: The fairing covers the craft during the launch when the rocket is going through the Earth's atmosphere. TM-19 was initially due to blast off on 20 June; now the possibilities of carrying out a launch on the 29 or 31 June are being examined. [passage omitted]

Federal Assembly

Duma Rejects Attempt To 'Torpedo' Yeltsin Edicts

LD2705164794 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1321 GMT 27 May 94

[By ITAR-TASS parliamentary correspondent Ivan Novikov]

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS—Russian Communists have made yet another attempt to torpedo the Russian president's six decrees aimed at deepening economic reforms.

On the whole yesterday's situation repeated. Valentin Martemiyarov, deputy from the faction of Communists, again proposed to consider "the president's anti-constitutional decrees". This time more deputies than yesterday voted for his proposal but still the number of votes was not enough to include this issue in the agenda of a plenary meeting of the session.

Representatives of the parliamentary lobby believe that the opposition will continue attempts to impede the implementation of Boris Yeltsin's decrees.

Duma Votes To Establish Own TV, Radio Service

LD2705175694 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1348 GMT 27 May 94

[Text] On Friday the State Duma voted to set up its own TV and radio service as a department in the apparatus of the lower chamber of parliament. It will be in charge of preparing daily radio and TV programs on activities of representative power bodies in Russia. 265 deputies voted in favor of this resolution, only 62 were against.

Deputies were not stopped by a statement of the presidential press secretary Vyacheslav Kostikov made the day before, in which he described the creation of such a TV and radio service as reanimation of "infringement of the former parliament on prerogatives of free mass media" and as an attempt by the State Duma "to create information privileges" for itself.

Kostikov's statement said: "The president is concerned that the resumption of information dictate may lead to the fall of the Duma's prestige, and this in turn will damage the process of strengthening the civic accord."

The press secretary also drew attention to the fact that neither the president, nor the government, nor the Council of Federation have their own broadcasting service. "The president urges deputies of the State Duma to show wisdom, political tact, and to take into account lessons of living history," Kostikov resumed.

Most observers doubt that such a step by the State Duma may lead to a serious complication of its relations with the president. Some experts, however, believe that the latest actions by the lower chamber of the parliament confirm the recent apprehension expressed by Boris Yeltsin in a conversation with the faction Union December 12 about insufficiently constructive and fruitful work of the Duma.

On Friday most deputies attending the Duma session (189) spoke in favor of putting on the agenda the issue "On anti-constitutional decrees by the president" proposed by a representative of the communist faction. He had in view a package of six reformist "economic" decrees by Boris Yeltsin made public earlier this week. However, the positive decision on putting this issue on agenda ran short of 36 votes.

On the same day the State Duma postponed the discussion in the second reading of a draft law on the federal budget for 1994 until June 8. IF Note: According to the treaty on civic accord signed by the chairman of the State Duma and a majority of its factions, the lower chamber pledged to pass a law on the federal budget for this year already in the first half of the year.

State Duma Makes Budget Recommendations

LD2705220694 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1222 GMT 27 May 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Pavel Kuznetsov]

[Text] Moscow, 27 May—When the State Duma looks at the second reading of the draft 1994 budget on 8 June, the Budget, Taxes, Banks, and Finance Committee will recommend that the deputies cut spending on a range of articles in the document being debated. Committee Deputy Chairman Gennadiy Kulik informed correspondents about this today at a news conference. Among other things, he said the committee is in favor of cutting outlay on foreign economic activities by 2 trillion rubles and cutting spending on the state management apparatus by 550-560 billion rubles.

Gennadiy Kulik stressed that the committee will recommend that Duma deputies increase defense spending by 3.5-4 trillion rubles, and essential scientific research by 700 billion rubles.

Kulik also said that in the draft 1994 budget it is planned to allocate in all 15.3 trillion rubles to the agro-industrial complex. Out of this sum, 5.6 trillion rubles is to be spent on purchasing food at federal and regional level.

Gennadiy Kulik also stressed that the committee will advise the Duma to allocate 1 trillion rubles toward the creation of a special leasing fund to sell machinery to agricultural producers in installments.

Budget Bill Postponed Over Defense Spending

MK2805101594 Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian 28 May 94 p 2

[Yelena Kolokoltseva and Dmitriy Volkov report in the "Money" column: "The Deputies Showered the Budget With Amendments. Second Reading Has Been Postponed for Two Weeks"]

[Text] Yesterday the lower parliament chamber failed to discuss the 1994 budget in its second reading. The State Duma's Committee on Budget, Taxes and Prices did not complete work on amendments to the draft law On the Federal Budget for 1994, having by yesterday morning discussed only amendments to budget revenues. Apparently the news conference by Mikhail Zadornov, whose committee continued to work on the amendments, was conducted by his deputy Gennadiy Kulik for this reason.

He told journalists that the committee will recommend to the State Duma to redistribute the funds allocated to internal debt servicing, maintenance of the administration apparatus, and foreign economic activity in favor of increased appropriations to the social sphere, fundamental research, and defense. According to Mr. Kulik, the committee understands the "difficult situation in which the army has found itself" and is therefore going to advise the lower chamber to issue a special military loan to support the sector. Economic Policy Committee chairman Sergey Glazyev moved an amendment on increasing federal budget revenues by 26 trillion rubles on account of pending receipts from voucher privatization. Mr. Kulik however noted that the privatization revenues planned by Sergey Glazyev should be "assessed cautiously." The budget committee proposed directing

"excess" revenues—if there are any, they will hardly exceed 3 trillion—to a special army support fund but not including these funds immediately among revenues and therefore not counting on them in spending. The question of increasing army expenditures will apparently be decided at a closed session of the lower chamber.

However, whether Sergey Glazyev's ideas about a constantly growing revenue capability will prevail does not really matter. In discussing the budgetary process, the deputies and the press concentrate their attention mainly on numerical indicators of revenues and expenditures, as well as the maximum size of deficit. By proposing novel ideas like "introducing a market mechanism of leasing/sale of equipment" to agrarians, the deputies are trying to find a compromise between various sectoral groups—in this event the agro-industrial complex and machine building.

Yet, as long as the present order of spending budget resources continues, whereby appropriations are made as revenues come into the treasury while the growth of credit emission is limited by an agreement between the Central Bank and the Finance Ministry, the government retains enough possibilities to hold a more or less consistent financial policy. Therefore most important will be the Duma's attitude to Mr. Glazyev's proposal to "obligate the government and the Central Bank to ensure guaranteed—equally distributed by the months—financing of federal budget expenditures" which, in his opinion, will "abolish the vicious practice of arbitrary sequestration of state expenditures." In other words, first money is printed and then backing is provided for it—or not provided, but the money has already been handed out. This will clearly make the growth of expenditures snowball. The budget committee is not inclined to support this amendment. On 8 June, during the second reading of the budget, this will be a priority item on the Duma's agenda.

Duma Passes International Treaties Law in 1st Reading

MK2805075094 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 May 94 p 2

[Ivan Rodin report under the "Parliament" rubric: "State Duma Heeds Lukin. Law on International Treaties Passed in First Reading"]

[Text] Yesterday the State Duma considered and passed in the first reading the draft Law on International Treaties of the Russian Federation. The draft of the same name once sparked a lengthy discussion at the Supreme Soviet, which was centered primarily on whether the parliament is entitled to ratify and annul international treaties at its discretion or whether it has necessarily to wait for the executive branch's presentation. At the time, the Supreme Soviet effectively agreed for the first time to look for a compromise with its opponents from the Foreign Ministry and the presidential main political administration, but then came 21 September.

Yesterday, Deputy Foreign Minister Sergey Krylov told deputies about the main provisions of the draft law: for instance, about Article 15, which contains a list of international treaties subject to mandatory ratification, and Article 16, which describes the procedure for making proposals regarding ratification, and so forth.

The deputies' questions to the deputy minister focused for the most part on a period of time within which draft laws on ratification must be submitted to the State Duma. An attempt was also made to find out why a number of treaties (START-2 and the Treaty with Georgia), which were signed, but not ratified, have effectively been not adhered to.

Vladimir Lukin, chairman of the State Duma International Affairs Committee, delivered a co-report, saying that after some additional work on the draft law it can rather be considered a parliamentary than presidential one. Mr. Lukin recommended that the draft be approved in the first reading.

He noted, however, that the draft does have drawbacks: Since the act of ratification must be formalized by a law, other authorities aside from the president and the government, the State Duma for instance, can also sponsor them; it has not been specified who in Russia can object to reservations made by other signatories to the treaties (Mr. Lukin made sure that the Federal Assembly must have the right to do so); the list of treaties subject to mandatory ratification is also far from complete.

Mr. Lukin pointed out that all his concerns can be met by four amendments that the committee proposed to approve in one vote together with the draft law, which is what the State Duma did without further debate, although State Duma members who formerly were Supreme Soviet deputies vainly attempted to provoke a discussion and to raise its temperature.

Communists Oppose Civil Code Passage in Duma

MK2705180194 Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian 27 May 94 p 2

[Dmitriy Kuznets report under "Legislation" rubric: "'Superlaw' Gets Approved by All Excerpt Communists. State Duma Passes Part of Russian Federation Civil Code in First Reading"]

[Text] Yesterday, the State Duma passed in its first reading part of the Russian Federation Civil Code. This is the first "new edition" of the Civil Code since 1964. The old code has become obsolete over the 30 years, and in the Justice Ministry's admission, "it has not worked de facto for several years now." The document, comprising three sections and 450 articles, encompasses all the economic, property-based, and other relationships of Russian Federation citizens among themselves and with the state. If you add to that the relations of the above with citizens of other countries, the new edition of the Civil Code is going to be a really all-inclusive act, an "economic constitution" of direct action. If you consider

Article 3 of the Code, which establishes the supremacy of the Civil Code over the other codes (land, water, family, and other codes cannot contradict it under this article), the new edition indeed looks to be a "superlaw," as the deputies have dubbed it.

All the speakers—both those advocating and opposing the Civil Code—noted the need to pass a document that should be "economically suitable," and the impeccable legal technique of its Justice Ministry drafters. Indeed, the section dealing with ownership has been written so precisely that a law on ownership "appears to be absolutely unnecessary." Inheritance, authorship, and other relationships have received full treatment in the Civil Code. The deputy chairman of the Duma Legislation Committee, Mr. Zapolskiy, who presented—as did the justice minister, Mr. Kalmykov—a report, urged the house to pass the Civil Code, which would "ensure a stable economic regime in the country. The Code is in itself both a regulating and a "framework" act. There should be addenda to the Civil Code in the shape of mortgage, cooperation, pawnshop, etc., laws, whereas the Civil Code would also be a valuable working act.

The only Duma faction expressly against the document was the Communists. Valentin Martemyanov, Communist Party of the Russian Federation spokesman, attributed this to the fact that "private ownership, especially of land, would become disproportionate. The Communist Party of the Russian Federation opposes a free turnover of land ownership, which should only be reserved for land taken up by a house, truck garden, or orchard. Moreover, the Communist Party disagrees with the slighting of collective property by having not even mentioned it in the draft." In the Communists' opinion, the Civil Code should not be a substitute for a land code.

The Agrarians, too, adhered to such a view. It was, however, decided, at their suggestion, to establish in the second reading the supremacy over the Civil Code of the land code being currently drafted at the Ministry of Agriculture under the guidance of Vice Premier Zaveryukha. This entry was included in the Duma decree, and the Agrarians agreed to approve the Civil Code. An "intercommittee Duma commission" will be set to include representatives of the Justice Ministry to finalize the draft.

Law on Publishing Constitutional Laws Adopted

PM3005091594 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 27 May 94 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "The Federal Law 'On the Procedure for the Publication and Enactment of Federal Constitutional Laws, Federal Laws, and Acts of Chambers of the Federal Assembly' Was Adopted 25 May by the State Duma"]

[Text] As we know, on 25 May the Duma had already adopted this law, but it had not been approved by the Federation Council. In this connection, a coordination commission was created, made up of representatives of

both chambers of the Federal Assembly and the Russian Federation president. It prepared a new single text of the law.

The adopted document envisages that the day of the adoption of a federal law by the State Duma in its final wording is considered to be the date of its adoption. The date of the adoption of a federal constitutional law is the day when it is approved by the Federal Assembly chambers according to the procedure established by the Russian Federation Constitution.

According to the document, the first publication of a federal constitutional law, a federal law, or an act of a Federal Assembly chamber in its full text in ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA or SOBRANIYE ZAKONODATELSTVA RF is considered to be the official publication.

Regional Affairs

Chechen President Survives Assassination Attempt

LD2805132394 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1115 GMT 28 May 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Sergey Ostanin]

[Text] Moscow, 28 May—An attempt was made on the life of Chechen President Dzhokhar Dudayev on 27 May. An ITAR-TASS correspondent learned this from Chechnya's Press and Information Ministry today.

The attempt occurred at 1900 along the road to Grozny when the motorcade in which the president was traveling passed a Lada car parked on the side of the road. The blast from the powerful car bomb killed Interior Minister Magomet Eldiyev, his deputy Saidali Batayev, and the driver of their car, who were accompanying the president. The car in which the Chechen president was riding was thrown 10 meters by the explosion, but the president was not hurt.

ITAR-TASS learned from Shirlai Pashayev, Chechnya's deputy minister for information and the press, that components of a remote control triggering device were found at the scene of the attempt. According to Pashayev, similar devices have not been used before on the territory of the Chechen Republic. An investigation is under way.

A decision was adopted at an emergency sitting of the Chechen Cabinet of Ministers today to declare Sunday, 29 May, a day of mourning.

Interior Minister Killed in Explosion

LD2805111094 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 1000 GMT 28 May 94

[From the "Vesti" newscast]

[Text] INTERFAX has reported that Chechen Interior Minister Magomet Eldiyev, his deputy Said Alibatayev, and their driver were killed in a car crash on the night of 27 May. According to unconfirmed reports, the minister's car exploded on a mine 20 km west of Grozny.

Dudayev's Wife, Son Injured in Attack

LD3005111494 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 1000 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] Chechnya President Dzhokhar Dudayev's wife and young son received injuries of varying degrees of severity during the assassination attempt on the president on 28 May, according to a statement released by the Chechnya Foreign Ministry today. The Foreign Ministry assesses the act of terrorism, in which the republic's interior minister and his deputy were killed, as an attack on President Dudayev. The terrorists used a remote-control explosive device, which the Russian special services have at their disposal.

Dudayev Says Attempt on Life 'Sabotage'

LD2805193194 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1815 GMT 28 May 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Sharip Ausuyev]

[Excerpts] Grozny, 28 May—Chechen President Dzhokhar Dudayev described yesterday's terrorist act in the republic as carefully organized sabotage directed against independent Chechnya. He said on local television today that forces opposed to the slight thaw in Russo-Chechen relations were behind this act.

Some details about the terrorist act emerged today. There was a powerful explosion at about 2000 local time on 27 May on the road between the Chechen settlements of Zakan-Lirk and Alkha-Kala just as the president's motorcade was driving past a Zhiguli model nine parked at the edge of the road. [passage omitted]

Yaragi Mamodayev, head of the government of national confidence, also gave his opinion about the terrorist act today. In a statement he stressed that the process of the self-destruction of the Chechen people is becoming more profound. The government of national confidence resolutely condemns such actions, no matter by whom, and appeals to the leaders of the regime, to all sociopolitical forces and to the citizens of the republic for nationwide reconciliation and an end to all forms of confrontation.

Russian Authorities Blamed for Attack

LD3005145194 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1252 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] The Chechen leaders accused Moscow of elevating terrorism to the level of state policy, but stated that "under no circumstance will they resort to return measures." On Monday, the Chechen Foreign Ministry circulated a statement which lays the blame for such a policy on the Russian authorities.

The attempt on the life of President Dudayev on May 27 was merely the latest terrorist act carried out by the Russian special services over the three years since the Chechen state came into existence, says the statement.

A mine planted in a Zhiguli car on a road leading to Grozny exploded last Friday when the motorcade with President Dudayev was passing by. The Chechen minister of the interior and his deputy, who were traveling with the president, were killed. President Dudayev was not hurt.

"Under the cover of democratic rhetoric, the Russian leadership is undermining the sovereignty of Chechnya," says this document. "All this is taking place amid reports about forthcoming talks between Boris Yeltsin and Dzhokhar Dudayev, although the Chechen leaders have not received any official proposals," says the statement.

The Chechen authorities believe that the actual plans of the Russian leaders boil down to "backstage contacts between Russia's high-ranking officials and dubious figures, who have compromised themselves by anti-democratic actions in the Chechen Republic," says the document.

Moscow Said Guilty of 'Terrorism'

MK3105065594 Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian 31 May 94 p 1

[Artem Vetrov report in the "Chechnya" column: "Grozny Accuses Russia of Organizing an Attempt on Dzhokhar Dudayev's Life"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday in Grozny the Chechnya Foreign Ministry circulated a statement accusing Russia of elevating terrorism to the rank of state policy and saying that Chechnya "under no circumstances will resort to retaliatory terror." The attempt on President Dzhokhar Dudayev's life on 27 May, the statement stressed, was the latest in a series of terrorist acts conducted by Russia's special services in the three years of the Chechen state's existence. [passage omitted]

According to Chechen Press and Information Minister Movladi Udugov in an interview with an INTERFAX correspondent, preliminary examination has established that "this type of explosive device and its components are used for sabotage and terrorist purposes by the special services of the KGB, the Federal Counterintelligence Service, the Russian Foreign Intelligence Service, and others." On Saturday the Chechnya cabinet of ministers, chaired by President Dzhokhar Dudayev, held an emergency session and imposed a curfew in the republic. May 29 was declared a day of mourning in the republic. Yesterday the statement came out accusing Russia and asserting that, "taking cover behind false words about democracy, the Russian leadership is systematically and purposefully working to undermine Chechnya's sovereignty. All this is happening amid reports about pending talks between Boris Yeltsin and Dzhokhar Dudayev, but no such proposals have come to

the Chechnya leadership through official channels." According to representatives of the Chechnya Foreign Ministry, the true intentions of the Russian leadership consist in "backstage contacts between highly-placed Russian officials and dubious personalities who have compromised themselves with antinational actions in the Chechen Republic."

Russian Intelligence Denies Role in Attack

LD3005145694 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1413 GMT 30 May 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Viktor Khrekov]

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS—Russian foreign intelligence has denied involvement in attack on Chechen President Dzhokhar Dudayev this past weekend.

Foreign intelligence spokeswoman Tatyana Samolis described as groundless a statement by head of the Chechen department of the press and information Movladi Udugov made in an interview with FRANCE PRESSE that "local experts made an attempt on Dzhokhar Dudayev's life on the order from (Russian foreign intelligence chief) Yevgeniy Primakov."

In an interview with ITAR-TASS on Monday, Samolis said that such allegations are a "fabrication bordering on nonsense and absurdity." She said the Russian foreign intelligence abandoned terroristic methods long ago and does not even have structures which could carry out such activity.

The foreign intelligence service only collects information, she said.

Authorities Impose 'State of Alert' on Chechnya

AU2805163494 Paris AFP in English 1624 GMT 28 May 94

[By Catherine Triomphe]

[Text] Moscow, May 28 (AFP)—Authorities imposed a one-month state of alert Saturday [28 May] over the breakaway Caucasus republic of Chechnya following an overnight failed assassination attempt against President Dzhokhar Dudayev.

Dudayev emerged unhurt from a car-bomb attack near the capital Grozny in which his interior minister and deputy as well as their driver were killed, a presidential spokesman said. Sunday was declared a day of mourning.

The cabinet of the Moslem republic, which has declared independence, met in emergency session after the attack to agree the curfew's imposition.

Spokesman Movladi Udugov said a remote-controlled booby-trapped Zhiguli car exploded as the president's motorcade was passing late Friday.

Dudayev's Interior Minister Magomet Eldiyev, his deputy Saidali Bateyev and their driver were killed, Udugov said. They were travelling in the first vehicle of the motorcade. Dudayev was in the second car, which was jolted by the blast.

It was not clear who carried out the attack. However, a spokesman for Dudayev, whilst not directly implicating Moscow, stressed an examination of debris from the attack showed the explosives used were "of the same kind as those used by the Russian secret service in operations of sabotage and terrorism."

But General Dudayev, who proclaimed Chechnya's independence in 1991, also faced internal opposition from several camps and observers believe one of his rivals could have carried out the bombing.

Tension between Grozny and Moscow has run high since November 1991 when the tiny republic declared independence.

Dudayev was returning to the Chechen capital from his native village of Zakan-Yurt, some 20 kilometres (12 miles) away, when the bomb went off.

Two days earlier, Dudayev had put his armed forces on alert, warning of "an attempt by Moscow to expand the implementation of a state of emergency" along Chechnya's border with Ingushetia "in the regions of Sunzha and Malgobek."

Chechnya, where even basic products are in short supply, is a mafia hotbed.

Three months ago, key opposition member General Ibragim Suleimenov called for Dudayev's resignation and for "air strikes on the republic's installations." He was arrested and jailed two days later.

Dudayev refused to sign the Russian Federation Treaty and the republic boycotted Russian polls last December. Moscow responded with an economic blockade.

Dudayev also imposed a previous curfew after about 1,000 armed opponents gathered in Grozny's main square. Amid the continuing standoff with Moscow, Dudayev had periodically put the Chechen security forces on alert, a move he repeated on Thursday.

Despite the resumption of bilateral talks in March, Chechnya and Russia remain at odds, with Grozny several times accusing Moscow's secret services of provocation. In March 1993, Chechen authorities said Russia masterminded the killing of two of Dudayev's advisors in London. One Armenian was eventually convicted of the killings.

Russian Troops Said on Move

LD3005190794 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1736
GMT 30 May 94

[Text] A senior official in the Chechen State Security Department said that Russian troops were on the move in areas bordering on Chechnya.

The department's deputy head Khamid Dzhalmaaldayev said that, according to the Chechen general staff, a Su-27 attack plane unit had flown to the air base in Mozdok, North Ossetia.

He added that Russian Interior Ministry special troops whose fire power is equal to that of a wartime infantry division had moved into the Prigorodnyy District of North Ossetia.

Dzhalmaaldayev thought that these troop movement had to do with the latest events such as the attempt on Dzhokhar Dudayev's life and efforts mounted by the Russian special services to destabilize Chechnya.

Meanwhile, defense, interior and security chiefs told a conference chaired by Chechen President Dudayev that the situation in the republic was under control.

Chechen Deputy Prime Minister Tenders Resignation

LD2905174194 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1504
GMT 29 May 94

[Text] Musa Doshukayev, deputy prime minister of the Chechen Republic, tendered his resignation at the latest meeting of the government.

One of his aides told Interfax that the reason was that Doshukayev could not honor his electoral commitments.

President Dzhokhar Dudayev has not accepted his resignation thus far.

Shakhray: Dudayev Can Normalize Russian-Chechen Ties

LD2705163994 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1244
GMT 27 May 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Lyudmila Yermakova]

[Text] Moscow May 26 TASS—Russian Vice-Premier Sergey Shakhray does not rule out that the president of Chechnya "can become a political leader who would normalize relations with the Russian Federation." Talking to newsmen, Shakhray did not name the dates of the meeting between the leaders of Russia and Chechnya, but noted that such a meeting should be prepared.

Taking part in an all-Russia Conference on Federalism and Interethnic Relations, Shakhray emphasised that relations with Chechnya will be regulated on a negotiatory basis with bodies of power and all political forces, and will include free and fair democratic elections in the republic as a legal way out of the political crisis."

Shakhrai said that the State Duma had accepted the Russian president's logic and has reproduced it in a resolution. The government has been directed to hold consultations with Chechnya's power bodies and political forces. The object of the consultations will be the draft treaty on the delimitation of subjects of control and authority. The treaty will be signed under the condition that Chechnya holds the elections, the deputy emphasized.

There is no other way to "overcome the decision adopted by the Fifth Congress of People's Deputies on the illegality of elections in Chechnya," according to Sergey Shakhrai. At the same time, he explained that at the present, no ultimatum is being issued as to when and under what conditions the elections are to be held.

Curfew Introduced in Ingushetia; Minister Dismissed

LD2805184794 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 1600 GMT 28 May 94

[From the "Vesti" program]

[Text] The Ingushetian president decreed a curfew today on part of the republic. Ruslan Aushev's decree states that this has been done because of a sharp exacerbation of the situation. Eight Georgians working on Ingushetian territory were killed on 27 May. The president of Ingushetia has released Bashir Aushev, republican minister of internal affairs, of his post.

N. Ossetian President Leaves for Moscow Meeting

LD2905141394 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1302 GMT 29 May 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Valeriy Shanayev]

[Text] Vladikavkaz, 29 May—The extension of the state of emergency in some areas of North Ossetia for another two months currently serves as a guarantee of the safety of the republic's citizens, North Ossetia's President Akhsarbek Galazov told ITAR-TASS today. He strongly rejected the idea of introducing federal government in Prigorodnyy Rayon. This will be, in his opinion, a deadlock that may cause a new tragedy in the North Caucasus. Galazov left for Moscow today to take part in a meeting of the Federation Council, which will consider the situation in the zone of the Ossetian-Ingush conflict and the extension of the state of emergency in some parts of North Ossetia and Ingushetia.

The president believes that peaceful negotiations should be the main thrust in settling relations between the peoples of North Ossetia and Ingushetia.

State of Emergency Imposed in N. Ossetia, Ingushetia

LD3005162094 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1526 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS—Russian President Boris Yeltsin signed a decree on Monday imposing a state of emergency in parts of North Ossetia and Ingushetia.

The state of emergency will be imposed from 14:00 on May 31, 1994 till 14:00 July 31, 1994.

The decree also lifts as of 14:00 May 31 the state of emergency imposed by the presidential decrees of April 4 and April 27, 1994.

The decree comes into effect from the day it is signed, the presidential press service said.

Official Assails State of Emergency

LD3005184294 Moscow Radiostantsiya Ekho Moskvy in Russian 1800 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] Boris Yeltsin signed a decree today extending the state of emergency in the Ingush-Ossetian conflict zone to the Malgobekskiy and Sunzhenskii Rayons of Ingushetia. This decree has to be approved by the Federation Council. It is worth mentioning that Boris Yeltsin's actions will provoke a strongly negative reaction in Groznyy. Here these rayons are considered to be historically Chechen lands. This is what (Mavlen Salimov), an aide to the president of Chechnya, said to Radio Ekho Moskvy about this:

[Begin Salimov recording] We consider that these actions are unlawful, and consider them as aggression, as an attempted act of aggression. [end recording]

[Announcer] Also today, a high-ranking official from the Chechen state security department told INTERFAX that Russian troops are being redeployed today on the border of the republic. Khamid Zhemoldayev, deputy head of the department, says that special units of the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs, equal to an army division, have arrived in Prigorodnyy Rayon of North Ossetia.

Also today, Chechen President Dudayev held an emergency meeting with power ministers.

Groznyy Warns Against Extension of 'Regime'

LD3105130194 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1153 GMT 31 May 94

[Text] Groznyy, will react "extremely negatively" if the Russian authorities extend the state of emergency to part of Malgobek and Sunzhen Regions in Ingushetia, Chechnya's presidential structures told Interfax on Tuesday. An official reaction will follow as soon as the decree signed by the Russian president on this score is "studied carefully enough."

The decree signed by Boris Yeltsin on Monday provides for the imposition of a special regime virtually

throughout Malgobek and Sunzhen Regions in Ingushetia. These regions are disputed by Chechnya and Ingushetia, and Grozny, views them as inherently Chechen territories.

As Chechnya's Foreign Ministry told Interfax, Grozny, will view the deployment of Russian troops in Malgobek Region as an "aggression by a foreign country." Chechnya's Foreign Minister, Shamseddin Yusef, told Interfax that "adequate measures will be taken to rebuff an aggression by Russian troops."

In the meantime Interfax learned from military sources in Grozny that on Wednesday Chechnya's armed forces are beginning military exercises. The exercises are to take place in the "territories bordering on adjoining states." Last week Chechnya's troops went on high alert in connection with the possible imposition of a state of emergency in Malgobek and Sunzhen Regions of Ingushetia by Moscow.

North Ossetia Sets Condition for Refugees' Return

LD3005214094 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1736 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] Ingush refugees will not be able to return to North Ossetia unless Ingushetia meets certain conditions, North Ossetian President Akhsarbek Galazov told Interfax in Vladikavkaz before flying to Moscow.

Galazov said that Ingushetia had to forego its claim on the Prigorodny District of North Ossetia and that the Ingush refugees had to understand they were North Ossetian citizens and were not allowed to sabotage the decisions of the local authorities.

He said it was important that the provisional administration let the local authorities organize the life of the North Ossetian population.

He believed that the use of force to return the refugees would result in an out-and-out civil war in the Caucasus which would spread to Russia proper.

Tatarstan Vice President on Relations With Russia

LD2705184094 Moscow INTERFAX in English 0915 GMT 27 May 94

["Exclusive" report No. 21 of 71]

[Text] According to analysts, the treaty signed between the Russian federal government and Tatarstan on the separation of powers has not offered Tatarstan the expected economic prosperity. Moreover, there are signs of a political crisis in the republic as relations are worsening between the executive and legislative branches of power. These questions were the subject of an Interfax interview with the Vice-President of Tatarstan VASILY LIKHACHYOV.

INTERFAX: Having signed the treaty with Russia Kazan resolved its political problems: The new status of Tatarstan was recognized. But today the republic is facing domestic problems which are no less grave. More and more often politicians speak of a critical state of the Tatar economy, politics and ideology. What is your personal opinion of the situation?

LIKHACHYOV: During the past few years the Tatar leadership has been quite energetically working on its strong socio-political potential. Its legal status is evident now. It has been formulated. But it so happened that political and legal developments went ahead of economic. This is objective reality. We had to carry out the tasks put forward in the declaration of sovereignty and in the new constitution of Tatarstan.

The republic, now a truly sovereign state, is facing a number of contradictions some of which are quite deep.

First of all, the legislative and executive branches of power worked together without conflicts toward a common objective: sovereignty and its recognition by Moscow. It is evident that the responsibility for the current situation in the republic, for the mistakes and shortcomings lie equally on the president, his staff, parliament and government. But they also should work together to overcome the crisis. Unfortunately, not all power structures are ready for such joint work and for reforming themselves. Under the constitution both the parliament and the government have supervising powers. It is incorrect, to say the least, for parliament to try to act separately. I would say it is politically wrong.

Besides, after signing the treaty with Tatarstan the system of values is naturally and logically changing. Everyone was convinced that political achievements should open up broad prospects for economic reforms. But they should have been carried out with reliance on local resources which proved to be difficult. A financial, economic and technological collapse followed.

On the other hand, we somewhat underestimated the high degree of Tatarstan's integration in the Russian economy. The weakness of our stance I think was that it was not comprehensive. Today the Tatar leadership is giving up the illusion that when a high rise building is on fire one can survive by closing one's own door.

Tatarstan can hardly work out any independent original program of overcoming the crisis: we are in a common economic space with Russia, therefore federal processes should be taken into account. Speaking of a crisis one should bear in mind that the whole of the Russian Federation, Tatarstan being part of it, is facing political and economic difficulties. Besides, it is evident to me that the anti-crisis program now in the making might not work, if the approach to the selection of top officials is not changed.

INTERFAX: Some analysts claim that a power crisis is moving on Tatarstan. Do you think the mutual accusations of parliament and government might develop into

a more serious conflict that can end with the resignation of someone from the top echelon?

LIKHACHYOV: Having resolved several important political questions the Tatar leadership unfortunately fell into euphoria taking the period of stabilization for actual reforms. However, the question of deep economic changes and the development of projects was never raised. It turned out that the political prerequisites for reforms were wonderful, but there was no noticeable advancement of economic thinking.

Now in typically Russian traditions the republic has started looking for a scapegoat. Important matters were resolved better or worse during the stabilization period. It is a different matter that new versions of advancement should have been sought simultaneously. But is the government alone to blame for what did not happen?

I would like to reiterate that the necessity of serious changes in all spheres, including appointments, is evident. One must face the truth. I think that many leaders, some quite high-ranking, should resign. But the process is always very painful and accompanied by personal tragedies. I think that a person should first of all realize one's own potential. If one feels having exhausted it and become only a professional instrument in the hands of others, he must resign.

INTERFAX: In Tatarstan unlike many other parts of the Russian Federation the political elite did not change. Analysts say the party elite is actually still in power at all levels. Probably the stabilization period, as you called, it had its favorable effect allowing to keep the republic controllable and prevent a total collapse of the economy. But will President Mintimer Shaymiyev agree to radical changes in his staff? After all it was he who formed this team.

LIKHACHYOV: Mintimer Shaymiyev will never become a hostage of his own associates. Today we can say that there are no so-called grey cardinals who could resolve their own problems behind his back. On the whole the administration reacts to changes in the situation quite adequately.

The elite is not homogeneous at all. Many old regional party leaders in the new conditions have found their own niche. But now it turns out that some of them clearly lack training. And that is first of all a personal crisis.

Besides, the administration itself is far from being perfect. On the one hand, it is highly responsible and disciplined, on the other, negative tendencies have appeared: territorial groups, regional lobbies.

The change should begin with the presidential team. I see the way out in the appearance of striking, dynamic, unbiased persons. Shaymiyev is now facing a most difficult task because the constitutional provision that he is a guarantor of rights and liberties, a guarantor of stability requires a new interpretation.

The Tatar economy can no longer be based on oil dollars and the Tatar leadership must realize the new standard of tasks facing the country. This requires the interference of the president and his closest circle that should change in an evolutionary as well as revolutionary manner. I think the management should be more democratic and open in its work.

I know that the criminal world has started approaching certain government structures. In my opinion the time is ripe to set up a Security Council of Tatarstan. The republic needs a normal policy of choosing and appointing officials that would not be carried out by certain half-hidden persons. It should be an open policy covering the entire government mechanism, guaranteeing the change of generations in the Leadership and respect for those who are resigning.

INTERFAX: The media claim that President Shaymiyev might find himself in a similar situation with Boris Yeltsin who in their opinion has successfully resolved Russia's foreign problems but fails in resolving domestic ones.

LIKHACHYOV: I remain an optimist in this respect. I think that President Shaymiyev has the necessary will-power, energy, possibilities and potential.

Tatar Movement Terms Yeltsin Visit 'Undesirable'

*LD3005164194 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1512
GMT 30 May 94*

[Text] Tatar nationalist organizations said in a joint statement that the Russian president's tour of Tatarstan was undesirable. The statement was signed by the All-Union Tatar Social Center, the Sovereignty committee, the Marjani society, the Azatlyk youth movement, the Working Kazan movement and the Republican Party of Tatarstan.

They believed that Yeltsin had failed to honor his pledge on the Tatar people's sovereignty that he had made during his previous tour of the republic. They argued that the elections of the Russian president had not been held in Tatarstan, the new Russian Constitution was not passed there and the Moscow-Kazan treaty ran counter to the people's desires expressed in the referendum.

According to unconfirmed reports, two members of the Tatar independence party Ittifak and Azatlyk went on hunger strike in protest against Yeltsin's visit to Tatarstan.

Yeltsin Briefs Tatar Officials on Fighting Crime

*LD3005191994 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1905
GMT 30 May 94*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondents Tamara Zamyatina, Yuriy Sizov, and Nikolay Sorokin]

[Text] Naberezhnye Chelny May 30 TASS—Fighting organised crime in Russia must become a top priority task, Russian President Boris Yeltsin said.

Speaking at a meeting with the leaders of Tatarstan's law enforcement bodies on Monday, Yeltsin called for working out a legislative framework for the implementation of the federal programme of combating organised crime in Russia adopted last week.

He said special attention should be paid to fighting corruption, machinations in the credit and monetary system, tax evasion and illegal deals with privatisation vouchers.

Yeltsin Meets With Tatar Factory Managers

LD3005191494 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1736 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] The Russian government will make a list of potentially bankrupt factories, Russian President Boris Yeltsin said Monday when he met with the managers of the Kama automobile factory KamAZ in Naberezhnye Chelny during his tour of Tatarstan. Yeltsin explained that the list would include factories which could not be run profitably on their own and that it would be updated monthly.

He said that the decrees on tighter finances and production that he had signed earlier would be supplemented with four new decrees of the same kind.

He emphasized that the Russian economy, notably its manufacturing industries, needed faster restructuring. Because this was proceeding slowly, the payment crisis was getting worse, he said.

He promised that the state would help KamAZ which was recovering from a fire. Foreign investments would be attracted to it and credits would be made available. Yeltsin said that KamAZ was exempt from profit and value-added taxes until the end of the year.

Bashkir Premier Praises Accords With Russia

LD2705172194 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1101 GMT 27 May 94

[Text] In his exclusive interview with Interfax, Bashkirian Premier Anatoliy Kopsov gave a high appraisal to the package of the inter-governmental agreements between Russia and Bashkortostan signed on May 25 in Moscow. In his opinion, conclusion of such agreements between the center and the republics "would facilitate strengthening of the truly federative principles of Russia's existence."

Moscow and Ufa have signed a package of 10 agreements including those on economic interaction, on division of authorities in the sphere of international relations and foreign economic activity, on interaction in the sphere of education, development of defense branches, crime fighting, etc.

Kopsov expressed hope that two agreements on which the parties failed to find mutual understanding, namely on budget relations and on relations between the Central Bank of Russia and National Bank of Bashkortostan, would be also initialled in the near term. In his words, the Bashkirian side insists on a one-channel system of the budget's formation and Russia—on a two-channel one.

Kopsov also deems it necessary to put in place additional powers for the National Bank of Bashkortostan, in particular regarding fiscal and currency regulation.

Kopsov declared that Bashkortostan would like to fix its right to use the gold reserve totalling 250 kilograms of gold which was left in Ufa for storage from the "pre-perestroika" times as collateral for currency credits received by Bashkortostan.

Bashkortostan Says Social Accord 'Waste of Time'

LD3105131194 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1150 GMT 31 May 94

[Text] Bashkortostan's President Murtaza Rakhimov stated that his republic did not need a civic accord agreement. He told Interfax that the signing of declarative agreements was a waste of time, given a stable political and ethnic situation in Bashkortostan.

"Russia's troubles are rooted in its ailing economy, not in a lack of political declarations," he said.

He also pointed out that the Bashkortostan leaders had concentrated on measures to prevent the economic ruin and to create normal conditions for industrial production.

To quote Rakhimov, the leaders of Bashkortostan have passed a number of decrees aimed at shaping reserve salary funds and delaying tax payments.

Commission Inspects Pacific Border Troops Readiness

OW3105081694 Vladivostok Radiostantsiya Tik'i'y Okean Maritime Network in Russian 0715 GMT 27 May 94

[From the "Pacific Ocean" Program]

[Text] Lieutenant General Aleksey Shcherbakov, deputy commander of the Russian border troops, headed an inspection commission which carried out a systematic

survey of the defense of Russia's Pacific Ocean border. He held a news conference in Vladivostok, at which he said that troops of the Pacific Border District were in a state of good combat readiness. The inspectors had the opportunity to witness with their own eyes that the eastern border protected by the Pacific troops was still strong and secure—the district's border guards detained 35 transgressors, uncovered and prevented 63 attempts to use counterfeit passports at border crossings, and seized a large contraband shipment of choice seafood delicacies, which domestic businessmen attempted to export to Japan illegally.

The chairman of the inspection commission said: "We evaluated the situation in the border district strictly and impartially. Practically every aspect of the condition of the troops was examined, and in spite of the numerous problems, all troops and units of the district cope well with the goal of protecting the border, and the state of morale of the officers and personnel is praiseworthy."

Yeltsin Grants Loan to Yakutia

MK2805091594 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 May 94 p 2

[V.K.-signed report under the "In Brief" rubric: "Moscow"]

[Text] Yakutia President Mikhail Nikolayev has met with Russian President Boris Yeltsin in the Kremlin. Mr. Nikolayev described in detail the critical situation that has come about in the Republic of Yakutia owing to the failed efforts to bring freight and goods into so vast a region. He pointed out that the situation is becoming more than an economic problem and taking on an acute political nature.

President Yeltsin voiced concern for the requests made by Mr. Nikolayev and issued instructions on all problems that were outlined. The question of granting an appropriate loan to the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) was also resolved.

International Affairs

International Support Expressed Over Crimea

WS2705141394 Kiev VECHIRNIY KIYEV in Ukrainian 26 May 94 p 1

[Article by Oksana Boyko: "Ukraine's Integrity and Independence Must Not Be Questioned"]

[Text] The international community, alarmed by a possibility of negative development of events in the Crimea, voices its unequivocal support for the position expressed in a letter by Ukrainian Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko sent on 20 May to foreign ministers of other countries and leaders of international organizations in connection with anticonstitutional and illegal decisions by the Crimean Supreme Soviet on the peninsula's status, Yriy Sergeyev, chief of the Information Department at the Ukrainian Foreign Ministry, told journalists.

On 23 May, Anatoliy Zlenko received U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine William Miller at his request. The American diplomat handed the minister a personal message from U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher which, in particular, noted that the United States recognizes and highly praises Ukraine's responsible and peaceful position regarding events in the Crimea. The United States, the message stressed, supports the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine in its present borders. The United States seeks to expand and deepen relations with Ukraine, and would like to move forward rapidly in assisting Ukraine through economic encouragement programs that could be beneficial for the entire country, including the Crimea.

The Ukrainian Embassy in Germany said that the German Foreign Ministry circulated a declaration by the country's Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel that stated the following: "The Federal Government has been anxiously watching the recent events in the Crimea. Ukraine's territorial integrity and independence, necessary for stability and peaceful relations in Europe, must not be questioned. The Federal Government hopes that all interested political forces are aware of the meaning of fundamental obligations within the framework of the CSCE and the unconditional need to comply with those obligations."

A declaration by Lithuanian President Algirdas Brazauskas noted that Lithuania would welcome the earliest possible settlement of the situation that has taken shape in the Crimea based on the principles of international law. He expressed his hope that the Crimean peninsula will not become a source of danger and instability, putting in jeopardy the security of the region and the entire continent.

Iwo Byczewski, Polish deputy foreign minister, expressed his understanding of the Ukrainian position and noted that the situation in the Crimea should be solved only by peaceful means.

Martinsh Virsis, a parliamentary secretary at the Latvian Foreign Ministry, said he understands Ukraine's anxiety over the source of destabilization in the Crimea, and assured that Latvia supports Kiev's position based on generally accepted principles of international law.

Concern is heard in messages received from Slovakia and Moldova. Moldova, which knows particularly well what separatism is all about, understands Ukrainian efforts to create a coherent state and will support those efforts, the Moldovan deputy foreign minister stated. Moldova also offered to create some kind of declaration on preventing separatism along with Ukraine and Georgia.

Practically all states responded to the letter from official Kiev. The Crimean issue has recently attracted much attention from the foreign media. Many publications understand the current situation and express their concerns. Some draw parallels with the beginning of the Yugoslav conflict, others of Karabakh, Sukhumi, the Dniester region (the command of the Black Sea Fleet and the 14th Army), and so on. Some Russian media claim that the Crimean situation is instigated by Kiev which wants to use it as a tool to cancel presidential elections in Ukraine. On the other hand, Polish media point to some of their Russian colleagues, particularly from the Ostankino channel, whose coverage of Crimean events provokes instability on the peninsula.

East European Defense Ministers Express Support

LD2705131894 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service in Ukrainian 1000 GMT 27 May 94

[Text] Ukraine's Ministry of Defense press service reports the details of Minister Vitaliy Radetsky's official visit to Brussels. He held intensive talks with his counterparts from Slovakia, Lithuania, Albania, Moldova, and Poland. These meetings focused on issues concerning European security, cooperation within the Partnership for Peace program, and ways of bilateral cooperation in the military sphere. A number of important agreements were reached with regard to joint military training and exchange of delegations.

The defense ministers of the above countries expressed concern at the developments in Crimea. They supported Ukraine's stance on the issue and proposals voiced by Radetsky for a settlement on the Crimean peninsula. In this context they agreed that Ukraine was justified in raising the issue of fair division of the Black Sea Fleet and its deployment.

Polish Official Expresses Support for Ukraine

AU3005205194 Kiev HOLOS UKRAYINY in Ukrainian 25 May 94 p 2

[Unattributed report]

[Text] Ukraine's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in the Polish Republic H. Udovenko handed

in the letter from Ukraine's foreign minister A. Zlenko on Ukraine's position regarding the recent events in the Crimea to Polish deputy foreign minister I. Byczewski. I. Byczewski showed understanding of Ukraine's position and pointed out that the situation in the Crimea must only be resolved by peaceful means. He also stressed that Poland has been consistently pursuing the policy of support for the strengthening of Ukrainian independence and its integration into European and world structures.

Radetskyy Sums Up Visit to NATO Headquarters
LD2905001994 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1518 GMT 28 May 94

[Text] On Saturday Ukrainian Defense Minister Vitaliy Radetskyy told newsmen in Kiev that security for Ukraine spelled overall security. Radetskyy summed up results of an official visit by a delegation of Ukrainian military to NATO's headquarters in Brussels.

According to Radetskyy, the participants in the Brussels meeting appreciated the Ukrainian stand on efforts to build a new system of security in Europe and approved principles on which Ukraine was to build its armed forces.

Everyone he met, Radetskyy said, supported, in no uncertain terms, the Ukrainian leaders who sought to preserve the territorial integrity of their country and insure the inviolability of the Ukrainian frontiers.

Radetskyy assigned priority to moves "to bridge the artificially-created gap between Ukraine and Europe and return Ukraine into the family of advanced European nations".

As a constituent part of Europe, Ukraine based its moves in the field of military politics on the principles of multilateral cooperation, Radetskyy said.

European Bodies Asked To Help Find Missing Rukh Leader

AU3005175194 Kiev DEMOKRATYCHNA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 26 May 94 p 2

[RUKH PRESS report: "The Case of Missing Mykhaylo Boychyshyn Has Become Internationally Known"]

[Text] Ukraine's People's Rukh [Movement for Perestroika] appealed to parliaments of several countries and to the human rights organization "Amnesty International" with a request to help in the search for the deputy chairman of Rukh and head of its secretariat, Mykhaylo Boychyshyn, who disappeared without a trace. One of the deputies of the Swedish parliament, Peter Lyuksep, proposed that this affair be considered by the Swedish Parliament and also turned to parliamentarians of other European countries. The German Christian Democratic Union, the Conservative Party of Great Britain, the Conservative Party of Norway, the Liberal Party of

Finland, and also the Human Rights Democratic Institute in Warsaw have already shown interest in the Boychyshyn affair. "Perhaps, the fact that Boychyshyn's case is becoming increasingly known in the international arena will compel law-enforcement bodies, which show total inactivity, to do something," a hopeful Vyacheslav Chornovil said.

Turkish Delegation Arrives for Talks in Kiev

Demirel Expresses Support

LD3005191794 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1736 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] Turkey is ready to use its influence over NATO, the European Union and the UN to support the territorial integrity of Ukraine and the presence of Crimea within Ukraine. This was disclosed to the press by the leader of the Crimean Tatar Mejlis Mustafa Jamilev who met Turkish President Suleyman Demirel in Kiev on Monday.

According to Jamilev, Ukraine has made much greater concessions to Crimean separatists than it should have. He was satisfied with the fact that now Kiev holds a tougher, principled approach to Crimea. The head of the Mejlis called Crimea an illegal republic of colonists.

He said that the future course of development in Crimea depends on how much Russia and other neighbors are going to respect the territorial integrity of Ukraine. Jamilev said there are signs today that Russia will continue interfering in the situation.

In his opinion, the pressure of the world community could have a certain effect keeping Russia from actions that destabilize the situation in the Crimea.

Jamilev said the Turkish president promised to finance the construction of about 1000 apartments for Crimean Tatars.

Kravchuk, Demirel Concerned Over Crimea

LD3005202194 Kiev UT-1 Television Network in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 30 May 94

[No video available]

[Text] The signing of Ukrainian-Turkish interstate agreements took place in the White Hall of the Mariyinskyy palace. Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk and Turkish President Suleyman Demirel signed a joint statement that confirms the two countries' mutual desire to develop friendly relations, aim their political moves at strengthening stability in the Black Sea region, and intensify cooperation for the good of both nations.

Ukraine's Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko and his Turkish counterpart signed a protocol on exchange of ratification instruments to the treaty on friendship and cooperation between Ukraine and Turkey, as well as an interstate agreement on cooperation in the sphere of

tourism. An intergovernmental agreement on international road transport was signed by Ukraine's Transport Minister Oprest Klympush.

After signing the Ukrainian-Turkish documents, Demirel and Kravchuk answered questions from journalists.

[Begin Demirel recording in Turkish with superimposed Russian translation] Turkey and Ukraine are the region's two largest countries, and they feel a responsibility for friendship and peace in the region. Therefore, their cooperation benefits the maintaining of peace in the region and in the world, benefits their people. During Mr. Kravchuk's visit to Turkey in 1992 we signed an agreement on friendship and cooperation in the trade sphere. There are no political problems between Turkey and Ukraine. Turkey is against any conquest of territories by force, against interference in any country's internal affairs. Like the rest of the countries, we support Ukraine in the defense of its territorial integrity. Crimea is Ukraine's internal affair. [end recording]

[Begin Kravchuk recording] Indeed, Crimea is Ukraine's internal problem, but since it affects many problems in the Black Sea region, we support the principle stipulated by the Black Sea Parliamentary Assembly and the treaty that this region is a region of peace and cooperation, and that it should be strengthened by confidence-building among the states existing and working in this region. It means that the problem of Crimea here is a Ukrainian problem, but we would not like Crimea to upset the balance, the cooperation, and the relations that have been and will be established in the region. As far as our Crimean problems are concerned, these can be discussed separately, especially since the Supreme Council will address the problem again the day after tomorrow [1 June], and everyone interested can find out the details. [end recording]

Cooperation, Oil Pipeline Agreements Signed

TA3105112494 Ankara TRT Television Network in Turkish 2145 GMT 30 May 94

[Announcer-read report over video]

[Text] Agreements on highway transportation and tourism cooperation and a protocol on the oil pipeline that will transport Middle East oil to Ukraine via Turkey were signed between Ukraine and Turkey in Kiev today. TRT correspondent Yavuz Yorulmaz reports on President Suleyman Demirel's contacts in Ukraine:

[Begin recording] [Yorulmaz] This is the palace where the agreements were signed with Ukraine. Demirel declared that the agreements will encourage the development of bilateral relations. Demirel, currently on an official visit to Ukraine, is continuing his contacts. The talks between the delegations of the two countries

headed by their respective presidents were also concluded. The joint communique pertaining to the talks was signed by Demirel and Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk.

In a statement at the signing ceremony, Demirel said that the cooperation between Turkey and Ukraine will benefit world peace as well as the region. The aim is to increase the existing \$500-million bilateral volume of trade to \$1 billion, Demirel stated. Stressing that Turkey is in favor of continued peace in its region and in Europe, Demirel noted: We are opposed to gaining territory through the use of force or to interfering in the internal affairs of other countries. As with other countries, we support the territorial integrity of Ukraine.

Demirel expressed the belief that bilateral relations will develop even further in the future, adding that the necessary political will exists to this end. Answering a question concerning Crimea, Demirel said that this is Ukraine's internal matter.

Kravchuk, in reply to a question of whether the protocol on the oil pipeline project can be interpreted so as to support Turkey's view that the straits not be used in oil transportation, declared: As far as we are concerned, this is not an issue only between Turkey and Ukraine. It concerns the whole of Europe from an environmental aspect.

Meanwhile, highway transportation and tourism cooperation agreements were also signed between Turkey and Ukraine in Kiev. The agreements were signed by the foreign and transportation ministers of the two countries. Kravchuk also hosted a dinner in honor of Demirel.

In his dinner toast, Kravchuk described the visit as a natural extension of the constructive dialogue between the two countries. He remarked that Ukraine is still at the beginning of the path seeking the right place among democratic countries, a path long ago discovered by Turkey. He added: What brings us together is not just geographic proximity and history. We are brought closer together by the economic reforms introduced for the people's prosperity and the struggle waged for the development of the democratic society.

Kravchuk explained that bilateral relations have been based on a sound legal foundation and concrete steps were taken in the fields of economic, commercial, cultural, and scientific cooperation. The two countries must establish closer ties to ensure peace and stability in the region and in the whole of Europe, Kravchuk said. This visit, he noted, will open a new page in the relations between Turkey and his country.

Demirel, for his part, declared that a brand new period has begun with the reciprocal visits of the two leaders.

[Demirel] Turkey believes that the Cold War period should not be replaced by a cold peace period. We must now experience a period in which nations reach out for

one another, [as heard] with the most the common history of the human race should become one of peace, friendship, solidarity, and cooperation. The fact that Ukraine, an important country of our region, shares these views with us gives us confidence.

[Yorulmaz] The president stated that Turkey is exerting great efforts for the peaceful solution of all the problems in the region, adding that it is pleasing that Ukraine also takes part in these efforts. Pointing out that the Black Sea Economic Cooperation brings Turkey and Ukraine closer together, Demirel said that it is beneficial for the Black Sea countries to join their efforts for the development of friendship and cooperation. Turkey sincerely supports Ukraine's goal for modernization as well as its independence and territorial integrity, Demirel concluded.

Demirel laid a wreath at the unknown soldier's monument in Kiev today. He will continue his contacts in Ukraine tomorrow as well. [end recording]

Demirel Holds News Conference

TA3105112994 Ankara TRT Television Network in Turkish 0700 GMT 31 May 94

[Announcer-read report]

[Text] President Suleyman Demirel has declared that Turkey's current difficulties should not prevent it from exploiting the opportunities it encounters while a new world is being established. Demirel stated: Turkey should not drown in daily problems or stop seeing what is in front of it.

Demirel, who is currently visiting Ukraine as the official guest of Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk, held a news conference at his residence in Kiev yesterday and commented on Turkey's foreign policy and his contacts. TRT correspondent Yavuz Yorulmaz reports from Kiev:

[Begin Yorulmaz recording] In his news conference, Demirel explained that Ukraine is an important country because of its natural resources and its geographical position. If Ukraine fails in its goals, Demirel noted, the world will be faced with attempts to reactivate the old Soviet system. Stressing that Turkey wants to continue its good relations with the newly independent former Soviet republics, Demirel noted that Turkey has enjoyed goodneighborly and friendly relations with Ukraine for 70 years.

Demirel remarked that Turkey has not yet reached the desired level of cooperation with Ukraine, adding that his visit is aimed at further developing the existing opportunities for cooperation even further. Within this framework, Demirel recalled, a protocol was signed on the construction of the Ceyhan-Samsun oil pipeline, and this project will enable the transportation of Middle East oil through Turkey to Ukraine via the Black Sea, and from there to Europe. Demirel said: This benefits Turkey. It is an extremely interesting project. As it

stands, there is an oil pipeline from Yumurtalik to Kirikkale. We can join Kirikkale to Samsun and this matter is solved for the beginning. The project to construct an oil pipeline for 40 million tonnes, which was proposed by them, is an extremely important project. We will only charge transit fees.

Demirel said that during his contacts, he had the opportunity to discuss the situation of Crimean Tatars with Ukrainian officials. Noting that the Crimean Tatars were mistreated during the Stalin period and the world remained a spectator to this situation, Demirel remarked that it is Turkey's duty to extend a hand to these people at a time when they want to resettle in their motherland.

Tomorrow morning Demirel will proceed to Moldova, the second leg of his tour. [end recording]

Prime Minister Calls Black Sea Fleet Talks 'Nervous'

LD2705150394 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service in Ukrainian 1300 GMT 27 May 94

[Text] The second round of negotiations between government delegations of Russia and Ukraine on the problems of the Black Sea Fleet will begin in 10-15 days in the Ukrainian capital, acting Prime Minister of Ukraine Yukhym Zvyahilsky told journalists upon his return from the meeting in Moscow.

Summing up the meeting, he said: "We did not win in Moscow, but neither did we lose. The talks were very nervous and tense."

"We were trying," he said, "to find options of positive solutions in fulfilling the tasks set by the president of Ukraine. We made concessions, but not those which would make Ukraine lose its wealth and independence."

Zvyahilsky believes that a generally positive solution was found to the problem of separate deployment of the Black Sea Fleet and Ukraine's navy. Sevastopol will be the main Russian naval base in the Black Sea, while Ukraine's navy will be based in Balaklava and Donuzlav.

Navy Chief Optimistic About Black Sea Fleet Talks

LD2805233594 Kiev UNIA in Ukrainian 1500 GMT 28 May 94

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Sevastopol, 28 May—"For the first time the negotiating process is proceeding constructively, Vice Admiral Volodymyr Bezkorovaynyy, Ukraine's Navy Commander, reported at a news conference on the results of the latest Russian-Ukrainian Black Sea Fleet talks, which he conducted on 27 May. The Russian side has taken up a softer position. The fact that for the first time we are discussing details in depth and are working on each facility in detail adds optimism. The Russian delegation was discussing issues that it had avoided at

the talks in Sevastopol. One feels that Russia's delegation has a purpose: To resolve the issue," Mr. Bezko-rovaynyy emphasized.

Moroz Addresses Diplomats on Crimea, Economic Crisis

LD3005193394 Kiev UT-1 Television Network in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 30 May 94

[No video available]

[Excerpt] The chairman of Ukraine's Supreme Council today met representatives of foreign embassies and consulates in Ukraine.

[Correspondent] More than 50 countries have embassies and missions in Ukraine today. Their heads and diplomats took part in this meeting today. Extending warm greetings to his guests, Ukraine's Supreme Council Chairman Oleksandr Moroz said:

[Begin Moroz recording] Diplomats are concerned at the events taking place today in Ukraine. One such event is, of course, the situation in Crimea. The Supreme Council and I have done and will do our best in order to relieve in a civilized and non-violent way the tension over the conflict caused by excessive use of subjective influences in the settlement of the problems which indeed exist in Crimea today. I am talking first of all about negotiations and, thus, a return of parliamentarians and other power structures in Crimea into the Ukrainian constitutional channel. The general view is this: Everybody who is guided by common sense understands that the Crimea-Ukraine status quo must be preserved, and this fully accords with the stance of Ukraine's Supreme Council. [end recording]

[Correspondent] The Ukrainian parliament speaker stressed that the Crimean problem is not the only one which calls for the Supreme Council's attention. It is necessary that we urgently set about pulling our economy out of crisis. Considering the nature of his audience, Oleksandr Moroz also spoke about the need to encourage foreign investors who could help Ukraine build an independent state. He also spoke about Ukraine's nuclear status which naturally concerns diplomats. Oleksandr Moroz expressed his willingness to meet personally each of the foreign diplomatic representatives in Ukraine in the future. [passage omitted]

Summary of Moroz News Conference

LD3005221794

[Editorial Report] Kiev UT-1 Television Network in Ukrainian at 1600 GMT on 30 May carries a 27-minute recorded news conference by Ukrainian Supreme Council Chairman Oleksandr Moroz in Kiev on 30 May. No video is available.

Moroz is asked about Ukraine's participation in the Interparliamentary Assembly of CIS countries. Moroz says he believes Ukraine should be part of this structure

"because there are so many issues to be resolved today—first and foremost, economic issues in relations and within the CIS."

Moroz then discusses the Crimean issue. He says: "We have just formed a commission of parliamentary deputies headed by Borys Oliynyk. They will leave for Crimea in the near future and will work with the relevant commission of the Crimean parliament. In my view, we should finally agree on a joint result that will consent to the abrogation of the decisions of the Crimean parliament on the introduction of the 1992 Constitution."

Moroz says there is a need to avoid confrontation between the Ukrainian and Crimean parliaments. He adds: "I understand that, in a different situation, one could resort to more radical measures. Today, however, it is not in the interests of the world community, of Ukraine, or of many individual countries. They would not be happy if the Crimean situation became aggravated. Therefore, in my view, it is simply necessary to pursue a considered and restraining policy in order to keep the radicals in Crimea, as well as radicals in other places, within the Constitution."

Speaking on a political union with Russia, Moroz said: "I think that we have a political union with Russia today on the basis of a treaty signed—if I am not mistaken—on 19 November 1991. If we need to clarify some articles of this treaty, and if there is such a need, then I think we will come to an agreement with the Russian leadership, and we will conclude a new treaty. A key aspect of this document, however, would undoubtedly be the full state sovereignty or state independence of Ukraine, as well as the state independence of Russia. This would be a treaty between great neighboring countries."

On the subject of nuclear weapons, Moroz says that foreign leaders were constantly asking when Ukraine would become a non-nuclear state, but they never spoke about the conditions that their states had to fulfill if this happened.

Answering a question on the problems of the Black Sea Fleet, Moroz says that it was indeed a very complex issue and that many mistakes had been made. He says he believes that the fleet should be an element of collective defense but that much time had already been wasted. He adds that the Black Sea was a zone of specific interest to both Ukraine and Russia and that the problems of the fleet should be resolved proceeding from this fact.

Moroz says he would decline to speak in any more detail on the issue of the fleet because "there are many aspects that are very important in themselves. When we begin to take these aspects as a basis, then we can come up with a decision that is contrary to what was envisaged when this subject was included in the agreement or negotiations." He adds that "we should work toward creating both a Ukrainian fleet and a Russian fleet that will always have relations between themselves."

Speaking on the subject of nuclear disarmament and the arms question in general, Moroz says that Ukraine's acquisition of a non-nuclear status creates certain advantages for the West. He says: "We gave them the possibility of earning additional profits. Take, for example, the trade in arms. In the last two years, the volume of the arms trade by the United States has increased by approximately 18 billion U.S. dollars, whereas we have nothing, even though we have enterprises, developed technology, and products that we could sell in foreign markets." Moroz adds that the objective interests of Ukraine's economy must be taken into account and says these interests involve Ukraine's manufacturing potential, which today is dependent on the military industrial complex and on those enterprises that manufacture nuclear weapons.

On the subject of land privatization, Moroz says that land should not be bought and sold, but could be leased for a period of 90 years or for shorter periods and that this would not be a threat to foreign investment.

Moroz: Ukraine Cannot Become Nuclear-Free 'All at Once'

LD3005152094 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1252 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] Ukraine cannot afford nuclear weapons, Aleksandr [Oleksandr] Moroz, the country's parliament chairman said in Kiev Monday. He added, however, that Ukraine was the sole country in the world that was gradually becoming nuclear-free.

Moroz said that Ukraine could not make this step all at once, no matter what kind of pressure was brought to bear on it. In his view, the West had to meet Ukraine half-way. The Western countries had to understand that investing in Ukrainian disarmament was not charity but payment for the security they enjoy as a result of Ukraine's moves.

Moroz admitted that he had once regarded the Black Sea Fleet as an element of collective defense forces. But now it was time to become aware of the fact that Ukraine and Russia had different interests in the Black Sea, meaning two friendly navies had to be set up.

He said that he would work for closer relations with Russia but thought that Ukraine's rejoining the ruble zone would do no good either to Ukraine or Russia.

G-7 Experts, Government Discuss Nuclear Power Aid

LD3105102594 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0954 GMT 31 May 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondents Viktor Demidenko and Mikhail Melnik]

[Text] Kiev May 31 TASS—Financial assistance to Ukraine in the construction of new nuclear power stations, so that the Chernobyl station could be shut down,

was discussed during a closed door meeting between Group-of-Seven experts and a Ukrainian Government delegation here on Tuesday.

According to well-informed sources, the international group of experts, after a series of meetings and consultations and the study of the situation, will prepare a report with due regard for the Ukrainian Government's wishes.

The report will serve as the basis of a project for assistance to Kiev. The project is then to be considered at a working meeting of G-7 representatives in Rome in June.

A specific 'nuclear assistance' programme is to be discussed at a regular G-7 summit in Naples in July.

World Bank Ready To Allocate \$1 Billion Annually

LD2805213594 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service in Ukrainian 1600 GMT 28 May 94

[Text] Oleksandr Moroz, chairman of the Supreme Council of Ukraine, and Daniel Kaufmann, chairman of the World Bank's regional office, held a meeting at the latter's request devoted to issues of investing foreign capital in Ukraine's economy.

As is known, the World Bank unites 180 countries and annually draws up over 100 projects in the privatization sphere, reform of entrepreneurship, and the development of the private sector. Ukraine was admitted to this organization in 1992.

The chairman of the World Bank's regional office acquainted Oleksandr Moroz with his activities in Ukraine. Daniel Kaufmann said that already now the World Bank can annually allocate 1 billion dollars to Ukraine. However, for this purpose the Ukrainian side should make a decision on the legal protection of foreign investments.

The Supreme Council chairman and World Bank representative exchanged opinions concerning the state of the Ukrainian economy and possible projects. According to Oleksandr Moroz, the drawing up of a program for stabilizing Ukraine's economy is nearing completion. This program, called Trud [Labor], is being devised with the participation of qualified specialists who were not involved in such projects before. Great hopes are pinned on the Supreme Council of Ukraine standing Commission for Issues of Economic Reform, which consists of businessmen and specialists in the market relations sphere.

Ambassador Says U.S. Has Pledged 'Considerable' Aid

LD2905091594 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service in Ukrainian 0700 GMT 29 May 94

[Text] Ukraine has become the fourth country following Israel, Egypt, and Russia, which will receive considerable

U.S. financial aid in the near future. Oleh Bilorus, Ukraine's ambassador to the United States of America declared this at a meeting with journalists. He pointed out that the Ukrainian Embassy in the United States managed to convince the U.S. Government that Ukraine requires aid today, when the first steps toward a market economy are being made. Bilorus underlined that President Bill Clinton's attitude toward Ukraine changed for the better and the United States of America was ready to support Ukraine politically and economically to consolidate its independence.

Kiev To Submit Foreign Trade Memorandum to GATT

LD2905143294 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1231 GMT 29 May 94

[Text] Ukraine intends to officially submit a memorandum on foreign trade regulations to GATT at the end of June. This was announced to the press on Saturday by the Ukrainian Minister for Foreign Economic Relations Oleg Slepichev.

On Friday a government conference on Ukraine's membership in GATT ended in Kiev. It was attended by a GATT delegation led by the head of the commission on Ukraine's admission Andrew Stoller.

According to Slepichev, among other things participants pointed to the need to harmonize the foreign economic legislation of Ukraine with GATT norms. The need was stressed to change laws regulating investments and taxes.

Slepichev said Ukraine's foreign partners are alarmed by constant alterations of Ukrainian legislation.

Meanwhile, Stoller said that after the conference the American government intends to offer Ukraine technical assistance in harmonizing its legislation.

Kravchuk Criticizes Moscow TV Coverage

LD2905150694 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1231 GMT 29 May 94

[Text] The Ostankino TV company covers relations between Ukraine and Russia tendentiously. It does not provide authentic information and therefore fails to promote neighborly ties between the two countries. President Leonid Kravchuk made this statement on Saturday, commenting at journalists' request on the decision to deprive several Ostankino reporters of their accreditation in Ukraine.

Earlier the press service of Ukraine's Foreign Ministry deprived Ostankino reporters in Donetsk, Kharkov and Odessa of their accreditation.

Nevertheless, President Kravchuk said that Ukraine is not against a unified information space. It only wants the coverage of events in that space to be objective.

Leonid Kravchuk also criticized some Ukrainian news media for having a penchant for "hot" facts and for

failing to present a complete picture of developments and processes in Ukraine. He did not specify precisely what publications he meant.

Official Explains Decision on 'Ostankino' Correspondents

AU2705160894 Kiev URYADOVYY KURYER in Ukrainian 26 May 94 p 1

[Unattributed report: "'Ostankino' Correspondents Have Been Denied Accreditation"]

[Text] Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has adopted a decision to deprive correspondents of the "Ostankino" television company who work in Ukraine of their accreditation. This was stated to UKRINFORM by Yuriy Serhyeyev, chief of the Information Administration at Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He pointed out that the decision had been adopted in view of the actions, which are incompatible with international concepts of information. The representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs also stated that the decision had been adopted following "the provocative coverage of events in Odessa, the Crimea, and in Eastern Ukraine." All of this led us to adopt such a decision, he said. We are not depriving these mass media of a possibility to work, but we want information carried by them to be objective.

National Affairs

Kravchuk Discusses Crimea, Hryvna at Slavutich Briefing

LD2905001294 Kiev UT-1 Television Network in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 28 May 94

[Text] While Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk was at the Chernobyl nuclear power station and in the town of Slavutich, the subjects of political instability in the Crimea and economic reform, particularly rumors about the introduction of the new Ukrainian currency, the hryvna, were raised during numerous meetings between Kravchuk and the station's employees and Slavutich residents. Kravchuk set forth his position on this at the news conference that took place at Slavutich yesterday.

[Begin recording] [Kravchuk] I hope that sobriety will come to those people who have got it into their heads that they can do anything, while disregarding, first, Ukraine's laws and Constitution, disregarding even the established principles of the international community, which has set this highest line for states, which is integrity, inviolability of borders, and sovereignty. They thought Ukraine would continue to tolerate, to close its eyes, while they, being guided by, say, ambitions, act and do whatever they feel like.

We said that you have now reached that red line, and once you have gone past it we will act severely, resolutely, and consistently within the framework of the constitutional system. For our part, there is no other course. But if the other side also acts equivalently and

appropriately, then we will resolve all issues in a peaceful, legislative way. If someone should want to work using muscle power or pressure, then he should know that Ukraine has sufficient forces to make safe—I am using the absolutely exact words—those who resort to such provocative and unlawful actions, which violate all world principles, including the principles of good-neighborliness with Russia.

I want to say that no one does more harm now to our friendly partnership relations with Russia, which are and will be the determining factor in spite of everything, as the Crimean leadership does; no one does more harm. Because in words, for people to see, they shout they want to become, so to speak, a bridge between Ukraine and Russia; but in reality they are always laying mines underneath this bridge, some consciously, others because they do not know any other way to resolve in a civilized manner except for one way—rallies, slogans, and irresponsibility. I call on everyone—as you have put this question—to be guided by the Constitution, normative acts, and the principles drawn up by the UN, the CSCE, and other international organizations.

[Unidentified correspondent] Leonid Makarovych, another increase in the exchange rate of the American dollar has occurred in the last few days, which was caused by more rumors of the introduction of the hryvna. And so, what prospects do we have regarding the introduction of a national currency?

[Kravchuk] Well, first, the introduction of the hryvna is not some kind of rumor. We stated long ago that we are preparing to introduce our own national currency. To do this we need the appropriate domestic conditions and the appropriate external assistance. I have often stressed this.

The second thing is that we are not going to, and I am saying this again and ask you to pass it on, make the introduction of the hryvna into some kind of secret. When this decision is taken, it will be taken openly, publicly. All of the mechanisms will be set forth to the people. Everything will be set forth to the people through the Supreme Council, through the mass media. It will not be as has happened before: You get up on Thursday and already you have different money and different prices. This will not happen this time. One can calm down.

We wanted to know what money remains in the banks now, how much money there is in circulation now, how many notes, so that we know what we have, how much and what exchange there is, what the relationship is. And the National Bank and government sent an appropriate letter to the localities. This is a normal phenomenon when the state wants to know what it has. And again people say, oh, they now want to know (how much money there is), they are going to introduce the hryvna.

Believe me, there is not going to be a cavalry attack here. It will be done in a civilized way, consistently, openly ...[recording abruptly ends]

Kravchuk: Relations With Russia Linked to Crimea

LD2805182794 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1601 GMT 28 May 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondents Viktor Demidenko and Mikhail Melnik]

[Text] Kiev, 28 May—The Crimean leadership's position will damage "Ukraine's goodneighborly relations with Russia, which have always been, and still are, the determining factor in spite of everything," Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk believes. The Ukrainian head of state said this at the end of his one-day visit to Chernobyl AES [nuclear power station] and to the power workers' town of Slavutich. "The leaders of the Crimean Republic say they want to be a bridge between Ukraine and Russia, but in fact they are laying a 'mine' under this bridge," the president said.

Leonid Kravchuk believes that there are forces that are doing this consciously, and there are also those who are laying this 'mine' because they can see no civilized way to resolve the problem" [no open quotation marks as received]. "They have an arsenal of rallies and slogans," he added. At the same time, the president voiced the hope that "common sense will prevail among those who are disregarding the laws and Constitution of Ukraine and the universally acknowledged principles of the world community."

The president thinks "no one has the right to cross over the 'red' line in pursuit of ambitions. If anyone goes this far, we will take decisive and consistent action, but within the framework of the Constitution. There is no other way." There is only one way: To resolve all problems peacefully in accordance with the law, Leonid Kravchuk emphasized.

He also issued a warning to those who strive to achieve their own parochial interests. The president stressed: There are enough forces in Ukraine to neutralize those who "resort to unlawful actions." He stressed at the same time that he will not permit any infringement of the principles of goodneighborly relations with Russia.

Kravchuk Aide Denies Presidential Rule for Crimea

LD2705162494 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1537 GMT 27 May 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondents Viktor Demidenko, Mikhail Melnik]

[Text] Kiev, 27 May—Ukrainian Presidential Aide Nikolay Mikhailchenko has denied Russian media reports about a statement he is supposed to have made on the possibility of introducing presidential rule to Crimea. In an exclusive interview with ITAR-TASS today, he said that on 31 May, the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet may resume debating the Crimean question as the

10-day deadline for bringing the Crimean constitution into line with that of Ukraine, as set by the Ukrainian Parliament, is running out.

"It is impossible to predict today what decisions the Supreme Soviet will take or to talk about specific steps," Nikolay Mikhalechenko said. At the same time, he added that "Ukrainian legislature does not provide for introducing presidential rule. Therefore, anyone who talks about it is deliberately tricking the public."

Crimea Refuses To Rescind Decision on Constitution

LD3005172794 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1538 GMT 30 May 94

[By ITAR-TASS special correspondent Vladimir Gondusov]

[Text] Simferopol, 30 May—Deputies of the Crimean Parliament have decided at the sittings of their commissions that there are no grounds for rescinding their decision on restoring the main points of the 1992 Constitution, which provides for setting up a Crimean statehood and building Crimea's relations with Ukraine on the basis of treaties. An ITAR-TASS correspondent learned this from Viktor Mezhak, deputy chairman of the Crimean Parliament.

Today is the deadline of the 10-day period during which, at the demand of the Ukrainian Parliament, the Crimean Supreme Council was to have brought the Crimean Constitution into agreement with the Ukrainian Constitution currently in force and with the law on the division of powers between the state power bodies of the two republics.

Mezhak said that common sense should prevail at the session of the Ukrainian Supreme Council, which is opening tomorrow [31 May], and that the Ukrainian Parliament should not empower the president of Ukraine to "act stupidly" with regard to Crimea, as he called it. All the more so, he said, that not a single statement in the restored Constitution violates territorial integrity or leads to existing borders being redrawn because, under the Constitution, Crimea remains part of Ukraine. However, it would henceforth develop its relations with Ukraine on the basis of treaties and agreements through delegating power.

According to the deputy chairman of the Crimean Parliament, a working group is to be formed from deputies of the Ukrainian Supreme Council and it is to come to Sevastopol no later than Friday [3 June] in order to continue the talks previously held in Kiev.

Mezhak said the situation in Crimea is reasonably quiet and there are no grounds for concern. However, in his opinion, attempts to destabilize it from the outside depress people and introduce a note of anxiety into their everyday life and work.

Crimean President's Popularity Ratings Fall

MR205074594 Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian 28 May 94 p 1

[Viktor Yadukha report from Simferopol in the "Peninsula" column: "Crimean Parliament Shows Its Teeth to the President. Half the Peninsula's Population Awaits Action from Meshkov"]

[Text] The Crimean Supreme Council session which has just opened showed that, despite ideological common ground with the parliamentary majority, President Yuriy Meshkov has failed to avoid traditional friction with people's deputies.

After the session formed a working group on further talks with Kiev on the fate of the Crimean constitution the deputies went ahead with discussing the cabinet structure. The president's proposal to cut the apparatus of the ministries of culture, education, and public health by merging them into a social security ministry was rejected out of hand by the Supreme Council. Yet more important for the head of state was the confirmation of eight candidates from the Yevgeniy Saburov team who so far are only acting ministers.

Addressing parliament, Mr. Saburov stated that Crimea has turned out to be not ready to rectify the "twisted economic relations" amid plummeting demand. The vice premier sees an answer in attracting foreign investments and swifter privatization and reform in general.

This did not please the deputies who do not trust in the possibility of legal privatization while regarding calls for wide investments as attempts by "Moscow Varangians" to sell off the peninsula to foreigners. The house jeered and called for a concrete plan of action. It was in vain that Mr. Meshkov tried to remind the deputies about former cooperation, asking to confirm his men. The cabinet opponents were joined by communist and Crimean Tatar factions, with the result that the ministers were not approved. Meshkov, Saburov, and the government walked out of the house.

Meanwhile, the popularity rating of Meshkov, who not so long ago scored a fairly convincing victory in elections, is falling. According to the Crimean Social Studies Center, only 12 percent of the respondents fully approve of the president's performance; 18 percent support it; the same proportion of respondents say they have never trusted him; and 43 percent want action from him.

More on Turbulent 26 May Crimean Parliament Session

PM3005133394 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 May 94 p 2

[Nikolay Semena report: "Ye. Saburov Has Problems with Crimean Parliament"]

[Text] Sevastopol—On 26 May the Crimean parliament deferred the adoption of a decision on the formation of

the republic's government. Yu. Meshkov called this the third government crisis in the Crimea.

After submitting to the Crimean Supreme Soviet a report on the program for a solution to the crisis, Vice Premier Ye. Saburov came under the fiercest criticism from the deputies. Deputy V. Balla, chairman of the parliamentary economy commission, called his speech "an economics lecture for first-year students." Doubts were voiced about the report's provisions on the role of the banks in the Crimean economy and its view of privatization. Moreover, he was accused of lacking confidence in local cadres of leaders and specialists, of inactivity, and of not being in charge of the situation. Deputy V. Shevza proposed that he seize the initiative and draft his own program for a way out of the crisis instead of the government. Deputies demanded that a law on the government be submitted to the Supreme Council session first, then its concept and structure, and only after that should personnel appointments be made.

Crimean President Yu. Meshkov tried to convince deputies of the need for the earliest possible solution of the question of the government and asked that, in accordance with the results of an opinion poll among inhabitants of the Crimea, he be empowered to issue edicts with the force of law and form a government on the basis of the structure envisaged by an edict already issued. Yu. Meshkov said that the deputies' criticism of Ye. Saburov was unethical and premature because there is no government as such yet. Ye. Saburov himself also considered this criticism wrong because he said that it was biased, uninformed, and expressed from the Ukrainian Government's standpoint. He described how at the meeting in Moscow "the wise Ye. Zvyagilskiy had advised him not to sever ties with his institution once and for all."

- The deputies, however, with the active participation of the "Russia" bloc, did not support the president and deferred the question on the government. After that, deputy L. Krasnovskaya announced that she was leaving the "Russia" bloc, and Yu. Meshkov, Ye. Saburov, and all the candidates for ministerial posts ostentatiously left the hall.

After examining the results of the talks in Kiev on the fate of the constitution, the Crimean Supreme Council elected its part of the general working group, which included five deputies. It also recommended that several specialists be invited to take part in its work. As for the agreed suspension of the law on the restoration of the constitution, the Crimean deputies decided not to do that for the time being but to return to the question later.

Here are further details on one event.

At 1600 hours on 24 May, the Sevastopol militia discovered two home-made explosive devices made from TNT cartridges weighing in total 5.2 kg, plus six detonators and 36 meters of fuse wire which had been hidden near a bridge across the Fiolentovskoye Highway.

Later that night a suspicious individual was detained near the same place as he was attempting to throw an object away into the darkness. A search revealed this object to be a revolver. The detainee was searched and more fuse wire was found, identical to that found together with the concealed explosive device.

The detained man was Veniamin Demin, a retired officer who hails from Moscow. He used to be a miner in a special-purpose team in Nikolayev Oblast. Back in December 1993 he was ordered to leave his permanent place of residence in Ochakov and go back to Moscow.

Competent organs have confirmed the discovery and the detention. It is believed that the detained man worked for a mafia grouping and that his mission was to commit an act of terrorism, but other motives have not been ruled out. An investigation is in progress.

Crimea Seeking Economic Independence, not Ukraine Breakup

LD3005144694 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1252 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] The Crimean leadership's goal is economic independence, not Ukraine's breakup, the Crimean president's top aide Vladimir Karpov told Interfax on Monday. He said that Crimea would welcome relations with Kiev similar to relations between Russia and Tatarstan.

Meanwhile, Kiev has stated on many occasions that unlike Russia, Kiev was a unitary state and that the conclusion of such an agreement would go against the Ukrainian laws.

Commenting on some of the Ukrainian politicians' plans to introduce direct presidential rule in Crimea, Karpov said that the implementation of such a plan would be unfair. He admitted, however, that the Crimean parliament's decision to restore the 1992 Constitution had been taken in haste. He noted that on the eve of the decision-making, Crimean President Yuriy Meshkov had urged the deputies to put the decision off at least until autumn.

Crimea's restored constitution provides for treaty-based relations with Ukraine and for the Crimean citizens' right to dual citizenship.

Karpov believes that a commission of Crimean deputies and their Ukrainian colleagues could settle all the disputable issues. He also expressed the hope that a Ukrainian parliamentary delegation's forthcoming visit to Crimea would help ease tensions.

"Crimea is always ready for compromise. The Crimean deputies have a good command of the language of compromise and diplomacy," said Karpov.

Interior Ministry Takes Additional Measures in Crimea*LD2905022394 Kiev UNIAN in Ukrainian 1810 GMT 28 May 94*

[Text] Kiev [no dateline as received]—A UNIAN correspondent learned on 27 May that Ukrainian Interior Minister Andriy Vasylyshyn has sent a letter addressed to President Kravchuk, Acting Prime Minister Zvyahilskyy, and Supreme Council chairman Oleksandr Moroz. The letter particularly notes that in connection with the complex crime situation on the peninsula, Ukraine's Interior Ministry is taking additional measures towards stabilizing it. In particular, the ministry has instructed the heads of interior bodies in the Crimea to adhere strictly to the law of Ukraine "on the militia" and not to allow illegal actions, which inexperienced politicians and Valeriy Kuznetsov can depend on. Ukraine's interior minister has consulted with Russian Interior Minister Yerin on these issues.

The letter also notes that Kuznetsov is intensifying the atmosphere of confrontation. In particular, he banned the heads of the Crimea's interior bodies from giving permission for a meeting between Ukraine's Interior Ministry employees with the personnel [presumably of the Crimea's interior bodies]. "The complexity of the crime situation in the Crimea and the adoption by Valeriy Kuznetsov of unprofessional decisions compels Ukraine's Interior Ministry to keep a small number (30 persons) of unarmed employees from the apparatus of Ukraine's Interior Ministry directly in the Crimea," the letter notes.

On 28 May a senior official in Ukraine's Interior Ministry, who wished to remain anonymous, commented on the situation at the request of a UNIAN correspondent, noting that "after the election of Yuriy Meshkov as president of the Crimea, it was expected that a conflict would emerge between him and Oleksandr Plyuta, Crimea's interior minister, who refused to implement a decree by Yuriy Meshkov that ran counter to Ukraine's current legislation. But the arrival of Valeriy Kuznetsov, a person from Yuriy Meshkov's entourage, on the scene as well as his attempt to resubordinate to himself a Berkut detachment, made the situation more complicated. Understanding that the situation was becoming more acute, Andriy Vasylyshyn has been trying to contact Yuriy Meshkov, but he has left his telephone calls and letters unanswered.

"Ukraine's Interior Ministry, while striving to avoid an escalation of tension, contemplated the possibility of confirming Valeriy Kuznetsov as Crimea's interior minister. But by his actions, he has proved himself not only unprofessional but also dangerous. He has himself ended up as a hostage to the situation.

"Having exhausted all possibilities, Ukraine's Interior Ministry has appealed to President Kravchuk with a request that he make use of his right as commander in chief and resubordinate the Crimea's armed militia

detachment to Ukraine's Interior Ministry. As a result, the main interior directorate of Crimea of Ukraine's Ministry Interior was formed, which was headed by Valeriy Chernyshov. The events in the Crimea have shown that Valeriy Kuznetsov and the people who direct him are trying to play the Crimean card according to this very scenario, but we have managed to achieve a certain improvement of the situation through personal contacts and explanations too."

Kravchuk Decree on Reorganizing Crimea Security Illegal*LD2705172594 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1501 GMT 27 May 94*

[By ITAR-TASS special correspondent Sergey Karmalito]

[Text] Simferopol May 27 TASS—The decree of Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk to reorganize the Crimean security service into the Ukrainian security service's main department in the Crimea and subordinate it directly to Kiev "is illegal in all respects," Chairman of the Crimean Security Service Vladimir Lepikhov told ITAR-TASS today.

In his opinion, the decree will not help to raise the efficiency of the department or ensure security of the law-governed democratic Crimean Republic.

Judging by official statements of the Ukrainian side, the Ukrainian Security Service does nothing to destabilize situation in the Crimea, said the service chairman. At the same time, movement of materiel and deployment of hospitals claimed by Kiev as an arrangement planned for the first half of the year run counter to the striving to preserve tranquility in the Crimea and give grounds to mass media for stirring up tension. The ongoing reinforcement of the Ukrainian National Guard units in the Crimea both with materiel and personnel does the same.

All these steps provoke concern of Crimean residents, parliament deputies and republican heads, said Lepikhov. It would be better to abstain from these actions or change their form, he added.

In the opinion of Lepikhov, the only civilized way out is boosted negotiations with the Crimea. The intensive dialogue should aim to settle disputable issues related to the restored validity of the Crimean Constitution of May 6, 1992, coordination of this decision with Ukraine at all levels, and conclusion of corresponding treaties and agreements and delegation of powers. All efforts should aim to reach a consensus, he stressed.

Crimean Security Service Affirms Loyalty to Ukraine

LD2705104394 Kiev UNLAR in Ukrainian 0830 GMT 27 May 94

[Text] Sevastopol, 26 May—The Crimean security service personnel have declared their support for the Ukrainian president's edict disbanding the service. They confirmed their subordination to the Ukrainian leadership and expressed their willingness for close cooperation with the leaders of Crimea "for the sake of solving vital problems in the region." The appeal by the personnel of the Ukrainian security service directorate in Crimea to the Crimean president and parliament was published in the Crimean press.

Security Chief Marchuk on Crimean Issue

LD2705144594 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service in Ukrainian 1900 GMT 27 May 94

["Excerpt" of Interview with Yevhen Marchuk, minister of state for the Ukrainian National Security Service, by unidentified correspondent on 26 May; place not given—originally carried on Ukrainian television program "Pravo"]

[Text] [Correspondent] Yevhen Kyrylovych, my colleagues and some politicians have immediately rushed, in my opinion, into christening the developments in Crimea to be an acute crisis, as it were. Does this in your view as a professional correspond with reality and how does the Security Service feel in the present situation in Crimea?

[Marchuk] In spite of the atmosphere there in this episode in particular and that surrounding the service—the former security service of Crimea—in general, the people we are working with are high-standard professionals, rather than (?hysterical) nervous wrecks, which is why situations like this, as they say, do not make us feel at a loss. To date, the National Security Service of Ukraine has fulfilled the requirements of Ukrainian President Leonid Makarovych Kravchuk's directive of 18 May on reforming the Crimean security service and setting up on the basis of that service the Security Service of Ukraine Main Directorate in Crimea.

The president in this particular case exercised his constitutional right. In accordance with Article 114.5, the president as a guarantor of the Constitution, territorial integrity, and national security, has the right to reorganize—I would like to emphasize that this is exactly what that article in the Constitution points out—to create, reorganize, and disband various executive power establishments such as ministries, departments, and so on. The security service is a branch of executive power and it is exactly on the basis of those requirements in that article of the Constitution that the reorganization was carried out.

What does it mean? It means that a Security Service of Ukraine subdivision is in action in Crimea. It functional

duties, structure, and numerical strength, however, have not been altered. I, incidentally, informed Crimean President Meshkov about this in writing in a telegram. And secondly...

[Correspondent] As for—I beg your pardon—as for the accusations that the Security Service of Ukraine and its subdivisions in Crimea are now pursuing an anti-Crimean policy and engaging in anti-Crimean activities, can you respond to these accusations and can you say if they conform to reality?

[Marchuk] This, as they say, is a preplanned misinformation because, as I have already said, neither the functional duties nor the structure or the numerical strength of this subdivision have been changed. And the priority tasks of this subdivision remain as they were before: to combat corruption, organized crime, protect the economy, and protect civil peace in Crimea. However, at present, unfortunately, by virtue of the circumstances which are now taking place in Crimea we had to slightly shift emphasis and give priority to carrying out the work which is necessary to ensure civil peace and ease tensions in society. And, without fail, one of our principal tasks is to provide the bodies of power with information...

[Correspondent] By the way, I would like to ask you how does the Security Service build relations with the local administration?

[Marchuk] ...today—I have not completed the sentence—to provide the bodies of power with information about the most vital problems of Crimea, as, by the way, is the case with all our territorial subdivisions. In this respect we changed nothing. As we were providing information before, the Main Directorate of the Ukrainian Security Service in Crimea now informs the leading bodies of Crimea in writing, both the president and the Supreme Council, about issues which, even at a local level, the issues which are of vital importance for Crimea.

Two written reports of this kind have been made today. In all, a few reports have been made in the last few days since 18 May when the status of the [Crimean] security service was changed and it was reorganized.

Because there is a very large number of various insinuations, I would like to emphasize and to some extent explain why the president of Ukraine took that decision. You know that a decision of that kind was also taken in relation to Internal Affairs Ministry structures, but I would only like to speak on the security service. The thing is that the Crimean leadership made two attempts, unilaterally and without any coordination with Kiev. The first one was the attempt to give the chair of the head of the Security Service of Crimea to a former or retired military general who had been chief of staff of the XXXII Army Corps. But in compliance with our law, the security service of Crimea, as all territorial bodies, is a constituent part of the single security system, which is,

by the way, the case with all countries, even federative ones. Then the second attempt.

[Correspondent] A relevant militarization, so to say, of the power-wielding structures. Am I right?

[Marchuk] Yes, you are right. To be more precise and to compare the two actions, the first one being the appointment of the former commander of the XXXII Army Corps minister of internal affairs by the president of Crimea and then by the Supreme Council [of Crimea], and then the attempts to give, as I have already said, the chair of the chief of the Security Service of Ukraine to the former chief of staff of this XXXII Army Corps; that is to say, he is also a former military general. And it became clear that the leadership of Crimea was embarking on the road of militarization of the power-wielding structures; that is, these former, retired generals, as it had probably been planned, were supposed to establish order in Crimea.

You can understand what it means when generals in retirement establish order on such a small territory as the Crimean autonomous region. No great deal of forecasting need be made here, as they say, because it is already known what kind of heroic deeds have now been undertaken by the internal affairs minister as a result of his unprofessional actions, which he himself, incidentally, admitted saying that he was not a professional (?in that field).

[Correspondent] Once we have started disproving rumors and some unverified information, can you refute reports by some of the media on spetsnaz troops being deployed in Crimea, on bringing National Guard units to full combat alert, and so on, as the list is endless? And incidentally, as a professional, what in your view are these allegations aimed at?

[Marchuk] Before I answer this question I would like to underline, and I want all citizens of Ukraine to know this, first and foremost those who reside in Crimea: The Security Service of Ukraine as a whole and all its subdivisions and the Main Directorate of the Security Service in Crimea—I am saying this with absolute responsibility and officially—is one of the factors of stabilization of the situation in Crimea.

I have already said that we had to do and we now have to do much, even here in Kiev, so as to neutralize and alleviate the situation in Crimea. I will provide the following example.

Quite often I speak with various Crimean leaders, including president Meshkov, and so on. But most often I have to talk with the Black Sea Fleet commander Eduard Dmytrievich Baltin, because you understand that such a gigantic military structure is stationed there and the situation in Crimea will very much depend on how it behaves.

During one of our conversations he complained: Yevgeniy Kirilovich, you understand, how should I, as a

serviceman, as the one responsible for the fleet, perceive this, for example, report that in the vicinity of some village in Kherson Oblast a hospital is being deployed to receive those wounded by shrapnel, that in the vicinity of some village in Odessa oblast a hospital is being deployed, allegedly the hospital of the Odessa military district is being deployed according to a war-time scale, that attacks are being prepared against the Black Sea Fleet riverine brigade's ships in Izmail.

It took me no more than 20 minutes to immediately give the task to our directorates in Odessa and Kherson and to the military counter-intelligence and then to contact the minister of defense, Radetskiy, to clear up in 20 minutes that this is an outright lie—excuse me for this word. But someone is bringing it to the knowledge of the Black Sea Fleet commander.

Incidentally, you and we are in a way colleagues in that, being professionals, both you and we operate primarily on the basis of information. It seems to me, however, that that information has a somewhat specific character and just a journalist without a prompt from a specialist would simply not be able to present or invent it. This is someone being used as a mouthpiece and the mass media have spread this misinformation with a particular aim. But what is this aim, (?I would like to ask)?

After that conversation with Baltin, tension was eased, as it were. I, by the way, had some information too.

[Correspondent] As a challenge?

[Marchuk] As a challenge. I had some information about a plane from Moscow, incidentally with a spetsnaz group on board too, flying towards one of his airfields. As officials, I trust Baltin and he trusts me. We may withhold something from each other but I do not think we could tell untruths. At least I do not do this.

So literally within 20 to 30 minutes we disposed of much of the information that was causing tension. Some two-and-a-half to three hours later, however, with a map and a sound accompaniment on top of it all, and I am told by our staff in Crimea about whom this all benefits and who presents this information this way.

From the point of view of a professional, all this, unfortunately, is very simple: All this is qualified as information of a purposeful nature, popularly known as misinformation or, in even simpler terms, a lie. It is presented, however, at a certain moment in time, in a certain way and on a certain territory in order to—it is aimed at something after all—to cause tension, intimidate, for example, the Crimean leadership by saying: "You see what is happening" and push someone towards some careless or even, forgive me, hysterical actions.

However, unfortunately, those who were organizing this so-called help to Crimea, those who thought they were helping it, they did grave harm to Crimea. Very many applications from other countries have been withdrawn by today. I do not know exactly how many.

[Correspondent] Up to 15,000 according to information available to me.

[Marchuk] I believe the losses suffered by Crimea will amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars, if not millions due to this very information. It was spread all over the world. It was spread all over the CIS countries. We already know that foreign companies from the CIS countries cancelled many routes and tours.

So as they say, it was quite excessive, ostensibly endeavoring to achieve a noble goal but at the same time, I think, harming Crimea primarily by creating an atmosphere of quite serious tension, if not a panic, and, secondly, frightening off the people whose stay there could have generated some revenues to the local budget.

[Correspondent] That is, to the detriment of their own?

[Marchuk] Mainly to the detriment of Crimea, rather than that of their own as they are not in Crimea. I think that there is a way out of it after all but everyone should cool down, as they say, and realize it is they themselves who are responsible for their decisions.

Crimea CP Appeals for Caution

944K1310A Simferopol KRYMSKIYE IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 May 94 p 1

["Declaration of the Republic Committee of the Communist Party of Crimea"]

[Text] The Supreme Council of the Republic of Crimea has reinstated the validity of certain provisions of the Republic of Crimea Constitution of 6 May 1992, thereby providing a pretext for interpreting this step as a premise for violation of the territorial integrity of Ukraine.

While understanding the motives guiding the people's deputies, the Republic Committee of the Communist Party of Crimea nonetheless considers it its duty to declare that this step contradicts the Constitution of Ukraine and generally recognized principles of international law, providing dishonorable politicians an opportunity to stir up conflict. This is exactly what has prompted the sense of alert with which the world is following the development of events around the peninsula.

However, something else is also drawing attention. Why is it precisely right now that Crimea is surrounded with such attention?

The president of Ukraine has long been attempting to postpone the elections of the president and local councils. Rumors persistently abound regarding the incapacity of the new Supreme Council of Ukraine, on the possible introduction of presidential rule, and then—on elimination of the very system of councils as organs of true sovereignty of the people.

Those who would like to see this have placed their hopes in a breakdown of the elections of the Supreme Council

of Ukraine. Not only did the elections take place, however—they also constituted in essence a universal referendum which the president has always avoided (contrary to the demands of the miners) and which in fact condemned the course of the Ukrainian leadership to one of self-isolation and severed ties with Russia and other CIS countries, though in words there is no shortage of oaths testifying to the benefit of such ties.

Is this not why the presidents of Russia and Ukraine urgently needed (just as was the case during the "conflict" in Odessa prior to the second round of voting in the elections to the Supreme Council of Ukraine) to tie into a single knot the boycott by national-democrats of the functioning of the Supreme Council of Ukraine, the tension surrounding Crimea, the resolute declarations of ministers of defense and politicians, and the no less haughty and disdainful utterances of B. Yeltsin "warning" the Ukrainian president? Here they were counting on providing the president of Ukraine a "pretext" for the introduction of presidential rule and for postponing the elections of the president and local councils. And on the president being able to "save face" in this regard, "basing" this step on the highest interests—the preservation of peace and tranquility in Ukraine and in the world.

A dishonest game, a hypocritical position that can lead to bloodshed—this is the price of that "anxiety" over the situation in Crimea we hear resounding in speeches in Kiev and Moscow, in the calls to "stand up for Crimea" that are ringing out in response on the peninsula itself.

We turn to the deputies of the Supreme Councils of Crimea and Ukraine, and to political parties and movements, with the following appeal: Realize in whose hands you may turn out to be a tool, though guided by the finest motives. We call upon you not to provide any pretext for canceling the elections of the president and local councils in Ukraine. For if these elections are not held, it will be a victory for reactionary forces. A victory the consequences of which will be tragic for the fate of social justice, democracy, and the striving to unite the peoples of all fraternal republics!

People, be vigilant!

Pro-Russian National Front Formed in Crimea

MK2705175194 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 May 94 p 2

[Captain 1st Rank Pasyakin report in the "News from the Regions" column: "Hryvna Advancing; Coupon in Rapid Retreat"]

[Text] Sevastopol—Following the deterioration in the situation in Crimea, a meeting took place in Sevastopol of representatives of various parties and movements which created the National Front "Sevastopol-Fleet-Russia." Crimean Supreme Soviet deputy Aleksandr Kruglov has been elected its chairman.

Political instability is leading to economic instability. The U.S. dollar, the West German mark, and the Russian ruble have surged in value. Dollar bills are being bought at the rate of \$1 per 50,000 karbovanets. Large-denomination Russian bank notes (they are especially valued) go at 1:25. The people, repeatedly cheated by the state and "fed" by rumors about the introduction of the Ukrainian hryvna, are actively dumping coupons and sweeping everything off the shelves.

Naval Press Says Black Sea Fleet Put on Combat Readiness

LD2805203094 Kiev UNIAN in Ukrainian 1810 GMT 28 May 94

[Text] Sevastopol [no dateline as received]— The press center of the Naval Forces of Ukraine reported on 28 May that the brigade of the Black Sea Fleet river ships stationed in Izmail was brought to full combat readiness. The personnel on the motorboats and bases on shore received weapons and bullet-proof vests. Six motorboats carrying full loads of fuel and food were moved into battle formation. Urgent training was conducted at the commandant's office, which was put under the protection of military guards. Devices were dismantled on the reserve motorboats and on shore, and a reserve weapons firing system was wrecked. These actions were the result of a possible order on the transfer of the motorboats to the Sea of Azov. According to the Ukrainian Naval Forces press center, the order to bring the brigade to full combat readiness was issued by its commander, Captain 2d Rank V. Belenko, who was not sober at the time.

According to information provided by the Ukrainian Naval Forces press center, the fleet command is concerned about the developments in Izmail, which could have led to unpredictable consequences. The command of Ukraine's Naval Forces expressed the hope that the Black Sea Fleet command would be able to control the situation in its subordinate units and formations and would do everything possible to make the division of the fleet peaceful.

Fault at Nuclear Power Plant Corrected

LD3005181694 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service in Ukrainian 1600 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] The generator of power unit No. 1 at Khmel'niyskiy nuclear plant was disconnected for several hours. The plant information center reports that this was caused by false activation of the modular transformer containment system due to a short circuit in the control cable conductors. The generating set was reconnected upon the removal of the defect. The conditions of the plant's safe operation were not affected. The radiation situation is unchanged.

Parliament Chairman Moroz on Crimea

LD2705191894 Moscow Ostankino Television First Channel Network in Russian 1738 GMT 27 May 94

[Unscheduled interview with A.A. Moroz, chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Council, by unidentified correspondent; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified correspondent] Oleksandr Oleksandrovich, perhaps the only serious result—from the public viewpoint—achieved in the three weeks that the new Supreme Council has been working is that it has managed to extinguish the fire of conflict with the Crimea which nearly flared up. You are going there on a visit. What is the purpose of your visit, and what are the Supreme Council's and your own future plans as regards this matter?

[Moroz] Talking about the Crimean issue, this situation has brought people, including the deputies, into a state of agitation. When considering this question they have shown their maturity, an ability to make compromises and tolerance; they have taken into account the interests of the other side, or rather of different sides.

I have recently spoken to many leaders in the Crimea, Ukraine, and Russia, and it seems to me that the conflict can be brought to a less intense level. We can find a solution to which all would agree. I hope to be able to fly to the Crimea next week. I know many residents of the Crimea and will have meetings with many representatives of the power structures, with the military, and with officials in charge of economic matters, and I hope that we will be able to find a reasonable way of resolving the issue, which would take into account both the interests of the Crimean people and of Ukraine. I think the interests of the peoples of Russia will not be ignored, either. It seems to me that this is the only way—to settle all disagreements through talks.

[Correspondent] How important at the present stage are the talks on the future of the Black Sea Fleet and Sevastopol?

[Moroz] We do not regard this as a separate issue. Here a very important condition is necessary—that both sides should be willing to resolve the problem and not to drive it into an impasse. It appears to me that some solutions to this already exist. There are many issues here which should be settled in a principled and determined way, keeping the main purpose in mind—that we should remain good neighbors forever. I think if we continue our work in this mood—the Crimeans, Ukrainians, and Russians, and the world community as well...[pauses] Playing the Crimean card at the time when certain interested forces are standing behind each player is risky and this ought not to be done. Therefore, I see my task in using all means available to the Supreme Council as a legislative body and to its commissions in order to relax and remove the tension. Everyone will profit by this.

Moroz Addresses Voters on Supreme Council's Work

LD2705223994

[Editorial Report] Kiev UT-1 Television Network in Ukrainian at 1720 GMT on 27 May broadcasts an approximate 25-minute recorded speech by Ukraine's Supreme Council Chairman Oleksandr Moroz. However, due to technical difficulties, the first 10 minutes of the appearance was missed.

Oleksandr Moroz says there is a possibility that two more deputy Supreme Council chairmen will be elected, thereby more fully reflecting the different political forces in the Supreme Council. He says that it had been hoped that the parliamentary commissions would be formed quickly. The process is indeed coming to an end, and given the commissions' composition, he is sure that they will work fruitfully. However, says Oleksandr Moroz, political differences have emerged on the issue of the commission chairmen. According to Moroz, the principle of proportionality has been taken into account in this, too. But some groups, above all those of a right-wing tendency, although not numbering many representatives in parliament, are claiming and insisting on key positions and key commissions.

Although this may seem boring to viewers, who are waiting for some results from parliament, Moroz says:

"We must now create the conditions so that those results really will appear and so that the changes, which people are waiting for, occur in our state and in our society. The point is that we should change policy, first of all policy in the economic sector. We should move toward reforming the economy, but along which path? The one we have been going along until now? No, that is not right. For people understand very well that this path does not construct one's own economy, this does not strengthen the state. This destroys production, this robs the state. Everyone now understands this. And if someone wanted to reproach me or my supporters, or those who supported my candidacy, saying that we do not want to agree to a compromise, we have sufficient arguments to contradict them."

Moroz then cites as examples support for Mykhaylo Kosiv for the commission for culture issues and support for Hryhoriy Omelchenko for the commission for issues of the campaign against corruption and crime, and adds that similar examples of their compromising may be found in all commissions.

He continues: "Unfortunately, it appears that not everyone needs the work of the Supreme Council at all. Speculation has begun today on the matter of collecting signatures for the dissolution of the Supreme Council and the introduction of direct presidential rule. Nowhere in the world can one introduce the practice whereby, while the president's activity is coming to an end, he would risk introducing direct presidential rule. There are no grounds for it anyway. Moreover, there is no doubt

that we will form working bodies of the Supreme Council on Tuesday 31 May, that we will make, so to speak, a base for legislative work, and in order of their urgency the draft laws, which people are waiting for, will start to work.

"And to demand the introduction of direct presidential rule now, with unrest within society, which is caused above all by the collapse of the economy, unfair privatization, and many other ills, is at the very least irresponsible. I think the electors will understand that this is socially conditioned, that someone is directing their representatives toward such steps. I am convinced that the president would not resort to such steps and that he is not involved in this. I and he do not in fact have differences on the matter of the important steps which both the executive and legislative authorities must now take. It is above all about forming a strong executive power."

Moroz adds that a new Cabinet of Ministers and prime minister should be appointed urgently without wasting any time, and without waiting for the presidential election. He adds:

"One can say, for instance, that the president has now assumed responsibility for executive power, this is understandable. But the combination of the functions of president and head of government, and also the incomplete nature of the vertical structure of executive authority, confirm the necessity of concentrating power in the Cabinet of Ministers, in particular I mean executive power. And I am convinced that the Supreme Council supports such approaches, and that the president also agrees in principle with these approaches."

Moroz dwells on the methods used by those not wishing the Supreme Council to work efficiently, for example, not registering for the parliament sitting. If this method continues to be used, Moroz says he will ask the media to print the names of deputies refusing to register. In another case Moroz can see that a deputy from a right-wing group wants to cooperate, but is dependent on a certain political force.

Moroz says that he promised deputies today that the organizational process would be completed on 31 May, that he would submit candidacies for heads of commissions, and that the candidacies would be confirmed by voting, taking into account the proposals of all groups as much as possible, but bearing in mind that there can be no ideal solution.

He continues: "While understanding the complex situation in our state, I and my deputies have to intervene in specific matters, in the life of the regions, and not only Crimea, not only in the problems of, for instance, agriculture, preparations for the winter, problems of the energy complex, problems of the banking system. We also have to get involved in these problems, although I understand that to some extent these issues are more for the executive power to deal with. But now such intervention is truly needed, because those processes which

ensure the freedom of production, facilitate commodity turnover, and an increase and consolidation of the budget should be speeded up."

Moroz concludes by saying: "Appealing to you, esteemed electors, I would like to ask you, please support those deputies who conscientiously work in the Supreme Council, who do not endeavor to resort to speculation, to disrupt the sittings, but honestly fulfil their obligations to you. I am convinced that their example will be a good model for other deputies, so that from next week the Supreme Council finally works constructively and efficiently, as current time demands, and as envisaged by the status of the state's highest legislative body. Thank you for your attention."

Secretariat Issues List of Supreme Council Deputies Groups

LD2905055094 Kiev UNIAR in Ukrainian 2215 GMT 27 May 94

[Text] Kiev, 27 May—Speaking at the Supreme Council's evening sitting, chairman Oleksandr Moroz said:

"I have to ask all deputies to organize the attendance of the Supreme Council's closed morning sitting on 31 May by all people's deputies. The sitting will be held as requested by the president. I shall present to you a package of proposals on commission chairmen you and I agreed and voted on. So whether you want to or not, you shall vote, for or against it. We shall thus elect Supreme Council commission chairmen who will be able to work professionally."

At the end of the evening sitting, the Supreme Council of Ukraine Secretariat distributed among people's deputies a list of Supreme Council deputies' groups and groupings as of 27 May, as follows:

1. Center—38 deputies. Group's authorized representatives Vasyl Durdynets, Yuriy Spizhenko, Valeriy Cherep, Volodymyr Yavorivskyy, Valeriy Kolomoitsev;

2. People's Movement of Ukraine—27 deputies. Authorized representatives Vyacheslav Chornovil, Oleksandr Lavrynovych, Vasyl Kovtunets;

3. Unity—26 deputies. Authorized representatives Oleh Taranov, Oleksandra Kuzhel, Leonid Kostyuchenko, Yevhen Shcherban, Volodymyr Oleksyeyev;

4. Ukraine's Communists for Social Justice and Democracy—86 deputies. Authorized representatives Petro Symonenko, Yevhen Marmazov, Borys Oliynyk;

5. Ukraine's Agrarians—33 deputies. Authorized representatives Oleksandr Borovyk, Serhiy Dovhan, Kateryna Vashchuk, Anatoliy Danylenko, Volodymyr Kravchuk, Yevhen Chuvyakov;

6. Reforms—27 deputies. Authorized representatives Volodymyr Lanovyy, Viktor Pynzenyk, Serhiy Holovaty, Hryhoriy Omelchenko, Taras Stetskiv, Serhiy Sobolyev;

7. Socialist—25 deputies. Authorized representatives Volodymyr Mukhin, Ivan Chyzyh, Yosyp Vinskyy, Volodymyr Marchenko, Valeriy Pudryk, Mykola Lavrynenko;

8. Statehood—26 deputies. Authorized representatives Mykhaylo Pavlovskyy, Ihor Yukhnovskyy, Mykola Porovskyy, Roman Bezsmertnyy;

9. Interregional Deputies Group [MDH]—27 deputies. Authorized representatives Mykola Azarov, Oleksandr Karpov.

The following 23 deputies have not declared their affiliation with any group or grouping: Ruslan Bodelan, Viktor Bondarenko, Yuriy Buzduhan, Oleh Vitovych, Volodymyr Hovorun, Volodymyr Honchar, Valeriy Horbatov, Eduard Hurvits, Anatoliy Zasukhov, Yaroslav Ilyasevych, Nina Karpachova, Roman Kuper, Vitaliy Masol, Volodymyr Musiyaka, Vitaliy Nosov, Ivan Popesku, Taras Protsevyak, Mykhaylo Ratushnyy, Valentyn Symonenko, Yuriy Tyma, Stepan Khmara, Mykola Chechetov and Volodymyr Yakovenko [probably one of the following: Valentyn Yakovenko, Oleksandr Yakovenko, or Volodymyr Yarovenko].

People's Deputy Wounded in Armed Attack

LD3005154894 Kiev UNIAN in Ukrainian 1245 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] Kiev [no date as received]—UNIAN has learned that Ukrainian People's Deputy Volodymyr Bortnyk fell victim to an armed attack at 0915 today. Some sources name him as one of the promising candidates for the post of agriculture minister in Ukraine's new government.

Volodymyr Bortnyk, a mechanical engineer, is chairman of the board of directors at Ukragrotechservis concern. He is a non-party man living in Kiev, and was elected people's deputy in Izyaslavskiy constituency No. 413 (Khmelnitskiy oblast).

Bortnyk was walking out of his house on 4 Vynohradna Street toward a Volvo-940 office car when he was shot twice by a stranger using a small-bore gun. The first bullet hit his head, while the second went in his shoulder. Volodymyr Bortnyk is currently in a neurosurgical ward in the hospital.

UNIAN has learned that robbery is believed to be the likely motive of the armed attack. While in an ambulance car, Volodymyr Bortnyk said his attache case and a package had disappeared. However, the attacker did not take Bortnyk's folder with money. A detective group from the Kiev Directorate for Internal Affairs and representatives of Ukraine's Ministry of Internal Affairs central office are working at the scene of the shooting.

Edict Issued on Electronic Circulation of Securities

LD2705192894 Kiev UT-1 Television Network in Ukrainian 1600 GMT 27 May 94

[No video available]

[Text] With the aim of the further development of the stock market in Ukraine and the introduction of electronic circulation of securities in accordance with modern world technology, the president of Ukraine has issued an edict on the electronic circulation of securities and a national depository.

Resolution on Withdrawal of Banknotes Issued

LD3005221194 Kiev UNIAN in Ukrainian 2015 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] Kiev—The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and National Bank of Ukraine [NBU] adopted a joint resolution on 28 May "On the Withdrawal from Circulation of Coupons with a Nominal Value of 10 and 25 Karbovantsi." Proceeding from the inexpediency of further using these banknotes in cash settlement operations, the Cabinet of Ministers and the NBU have obliged regional boards of the NBU and commercial banks to ensure that the 10 and 25 karbovantsi banknotes are withdrawn from circulation by 1 August. Banknotes that have been

withdrawn will be kept in regional NBU branches until the NBU decides on the issue of their recovery. The banknotes remain legal tender by all entities of entrepreneurial activity, regardless of their form of activity, by banks, and by enterprises of the Ministry of Communications until the time limit determined by the resolution. The resolution says that in connection with this, from 1 June the setting of retail prices for goods, services, and works should be carried out in figures that are a multiple of 50.

State Property To Be Transferred to Local Authorities

LD2905091894 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service in Ukrainian 0700 GMT 29 May 94

[Text] As has been reported by the press service of the president of Ukraine and the Cabinet of Ministers, the government has approved a resolution on converting state-owned property into the communal property of oblasts and the cities of Kiev and Sevastopol. The resolution contains a detailed list of incomplete construction facilities, children's pre-school institutions, health protection establishments, housing and utilities. Relevant ministries, departments, and corporations are to ensure that the above conversion be completed by 1 July this year.

Belarus**Defense Minister Supports Joining PFP**

WS2705140294 Minsk BELAPAN in Belarusian 1200 GMT 27 May 94

[Text] Belarusian Defense Minister Pavel Kazlowski held a news conference on 27 May on the results of the annual NATO session attended by a Belarusian military delegation. The session summarized the results of the organization's activities in 1993, and discussed the issues concerning admission of a number of Central and East European states to the Partnership of Peace program.

Speaking at the news conference, Kazlowski said that the issue of Belarus joining the program has been discussed for some time. There are opinions that in light of the current international situation, Belarus will probably have to join the program, just as Finland and Sweden, traditionally neutral, did.

General Colonel Kazlowski added: "I believe that the program of cooperation, suggested by NATO, does not contradict the national interests of Belarus or infringe on its sovereignty."

This issue may be discussed as early as the next Supreme Soviet session, while at the moment, it is necessary to determine the degree of the Republic's possible engagement in the NATO initiative in light of financial, legal, and other possibilities of the Belarusian state.

Asked by a BELAPAN correspondent about the compulsory participation of Belarusian forces in foreign peacekeeping missions, the defense minister explained that there exist various forms of such participation, but, in any case, the manning of peacekeeping units will be carried out on a voluntary basis and such units will not be used in armed conflicts.

Kebich: Belarus Will Not Cede Sovereignty to Russia

LD3005113294 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1029 GMT 30 May 94

[By BELINFORM correspondent Mikhail Zhuravovoch for TASS]

[Text] Minsk May 30 TASS—"Belorussia [Belarus] does not bargain with its sovereignty", announced the republic's Prime Minister Vyacheslav Kebich at a meeting with the workers of the "Minskmetrostroy" construction department on Monday.

According to the premier, he has gotten the agreement of Russian President Boris Yeltsin and prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin to change the text of Article five of the agreement on monetary union between Belorussia and Russia. Therefore, Kebich said, the interests of the republic's national bank will not be infringed upon,

contrary to some assertions. He also said that "we will not change our just-adopted Constitution".

According to the Belorussian [Belarusian] premier, there are plenty of opponents of monetary union in both countries. "Evidence of that is the cancellation of customs duties, which was planned for May 1. That decision will enter into force as of June 1, despite the fact that Russian enterprises have adopted their own legal documents which allow them not to lower the price on their products", Kebich said.

Kebich on Economy, Election Prospects

PM2705130594 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 26 May 94 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Belarusian Council of Ministers Chairman Vyacheslav Kebich by Anatoliy Gulyayev and Vladimir Solovyev, date and place not given: "Our Position Is Clear"—first paragraph is introduction]

[Text] In the days leading up to the elections, our correspondents met with one of the most probable contenders for the presidency of the Republic of Belarus. Our interlocutor is Vyacheslav Frantsevich Kebich, currently chairman of the Council of Ministers.

[SELSKAYA ZHIZN] What ideas are you taking into the elections, what is the essence of your program?

[Kebich] To summarize briefly the main points of our program, they are: stabilization of economic life in the Republic of Belarus, strengthening of law and order, and economic integration with Russia within the CIS framework. The last thing we want is to give the impression that by our final actions we are destroying the CIS. That is not true. We demonstrated that convincingly at the recent conference of CIS heads of state and government. Belarus has consistently gone further than other states, which are only thinking about taking similar steps. We see the guarantees of our republic's independence and sovereignty solely within the framework of close ties of integration with Russia and the other CIS countries.

[SELSKAYA ZHIZN] In that case, could you share with us your assessments of the documents that have already been signed?

[Kebich] I have never liked overestimating achievements, but in this instance it may be boldly claimed that a tremendous step forward has been made. And it is only the first step. It will be followed by others and that is why our negotiation process has not stopped for a moment.

[SELSKAYA ZHIZN] It has now become almost a stock remark among your rivals to claim: "Yes, the treaty with Russia is a good thing but it should have happened three years ago."

[Kebich] I can give an unambiguous reply to that. It is actually surprising that we have managed to achieve this much despite the stance and opinion of so many opponents in Russia and Belarus.

I find the opportunistic change of attitude by some of our politicians equally shocking. After all, it is no wonder that Lukashenko, who took part in the talks, expressed surprise at how complex and multifaceted they were. However, the truth is simple—if the government's critics were to admit the full significance of the present move today, this would be tantamount to acknowledging the merits of the Council of Ministers, which—for electoral reasons—is not a wise thing to do.

[SELSKAYA ZHIZN] There is another stock accusation levelled at you—that of violating the Constitution. How do you react to that?

[Kebich] In jest, I asked our first deputy prosecutor today when he is going to arrest me for this. He remarked that there has been no violation of the Constitution. There has only been what is called the usual negotiating process. How is that progressing? The two sides are signing documents which say that if any articles of the treaty contravene either side's legislation, they will come into force after the amendment of that legislation or the ratification of the treaty by the Supreme Soviet. That is what is enshrined in the treaty with Russia, Article 20 of which states that it shall come into force after amendment of the legislation. Such a legislative act has not been adopted yet, which means that the contentious article of the treaty has not come into force. As for the remaining articles of the treaty, there is not the slightest divergence there with our legislation.

It is also of no small importance to take the following factor into account: It took eight months to prepare the treaty; that is, the talks were held in the conditions that pertained under the old Constitution. But the signing took place only a week after the adoption of the new one. Yet it is obvious to everyone that it is incredibly difficult to adapt the articles of a treaty which have already been drafted and coordinated to a constitution adopted just days earlier.

There is another important factor here. We were not working from scratch but were guided by the agreements already ratified by the Supreme Soviet on Belarus' entry into the ruble zone. From the strictly legal viewpoint, if the Constitution had not been adopted by that time we would not even have needed to ratify the present treaty at all.

[SELSKAYA ZHIZN] The politicians are now actively talking about their electorate, that is, the group of voters whom they are aiming at. Can you tell us what section of the population you are banking on?

[Kebich] I am appealing to the whole people. By virtue of my post as chairman of the Council of Ministers elected by the supreme legislative organ I have no other right. This is what I say now when doubts about the treaty with Russia: "Let us ask the people themselves in a referendum!"

[SELSKAYA ZHIZN] There are already many contenders for the presidency in the republic.... Are you not afraid that if the votes are spread so thinly this might have unpredictable results?

[Kebich] I am not afraid of that. The people are wise enough now and will be able to sort things out. In extreme circumstances, the elections will have to be held in two rounds.

[SELSKAYA ZHIZN] If you are elected will you change the criteria for the formation of the Council of Ministers?

[Kebich] Undoubtedly. In the first place the government must be a team of professionals and people with a high moral stance. Second, there must be structural changes in the government itself. And third, the average age of government members must be reduced without sacrificing professionalism.

[SELSKAYA ZHIZN] Virtually the whole population of Belarus today is interested in this question: Will there be a further fall in production and the living standard? Is there a realistic possibility of halting these processes?

[Kebich] My answer is this. Both the present government and future governments will do everything they can to achieve that. But I cannot promise the people prosperity in the immediate future, I cannot say that our lives will be free of problems tomorrow. But there is no doubt that we will manage to stabilize the situation.

[SELSKAYA ZHIZN] How long, in your view, could that stabilization take?

[Kebich] We have been given this year, 1994, as a deadline for resolving this task.

[SELSKAYA ZHIZN] In other words, there will not be a fall in production as sharp as in the first quarter?

[Kebich] No.

[SELSKAYA ZHIZN] What was the reason for that?

[Kebich] The huge fall in production—up to 35.7 percent—was due to the sharp reduction in the supply of oil, gas, and other types of fuel and energy resources to Belarusian territory. This brought an enormous number of enterprises to a standstill, first and foremost enterprises in the chemical and petrochemical industries, which constitute around 25 percent of industry as a whole. The fact is that the substantial rise in the price of oil in the market prevented us from buying the full amount.

However, every cloud has a silver lining. We have now adopted a program for the conversion of a number of enterprises to the production of output that we need. An enforced measure but a sensible one, too. It must be admitted that in the past things were easy: The State

Planning Committee set production targets for enterprises, and the task of implementation was no longer the plant's concern. In market conditions, you have to account for everything.

[SELSKAYA ZHIZN] How would you characterize the government's activity in the sphere of agriculture?

[Kebich] I consider the fact that we prevented the collapse of kolkhozes and sovkhoses to be to the government's credit and a tribute to its skill. We have not made a single farm bankrupt. Even though the financial situation is far from unclouded today we have not reduced agriculture to a state of despair. Even though spring was quite late this year the pace of sowing work this year has been twice as fast as last year. That is not due to chance either.

In fact, we managed to find the kind of solution to the situation which enables the countryside to work fairly confidently. We have achieved a level of 100 percent in seed provision. We have fuel, too. The only problem is the shortage of mineral fertilizers.

[SELSKAYA ZHIZN] Does your position mean that you give priority to kolkhozes and sovkhoses?

[Kebich] We support the development of all forms of ownership. But we, and I mean the present government, will never permit the forcible disbandment of collective farms. Especially since it is well known that our kolkhozes and sovkhoses are in the main standing firmly on their own two feet, they are wealthy. And if you visit farms in Grodno, Brest, or even Minsk Oblast you will see farms not inferior to the best foreign farms. Furthermore, it is characteristic that there are already quite a few kolkhozes with their own production unit—processing—in operation.

That is why we adopted the decision on the substantial easing of the tax burden on kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

[SELSKAYA ZHIZN] I have another important question for you. It is connected with the Chernobyl tragedy. Belarus has effectively been left to deal with this calamity by itself now.

[Kebich] Unfortunately we have grown accustomed to that tragedy. Sometimes we even forget to say that the republic is resolving this problem on its own. Previously this was dealt with by the whole Soviet Union but now we have been left to face this disaster alone and no one wants to take that into account. But we have not revoked the earlier program on clearing up the aftermath of the Chernobyl catastrophe, nor have we revoked a single benefit. All the payments are continuing to be made even though they constitute 16 percent of the republic's entire budget expenditure—and that in our difficult times.

[SELSKAYA ZHIZN] In that context, what is the state of cooperation with Russia in this regard?

[Kebich] We are cooperating. A special treaty to that effect has been signed, especially with regard to scientific

support for the solution of the problem. I want to make this point right away. Last year Russia was the only state to provide financial assistance and granted 6 billion Russian rubles at that time. Other states did not provide a cent, and that includes our southern neighbors in Ukraine. Forgive my bluntness but it is they who should have given us at least moral support for a disaster that was not our responsibility.

[SELSKAYA ZHIZN] How far is Russia's aid comparable with the scale of the Western humanitarian aid that some Belarusian newspapers are so fond of clamoring about?

[Kebich] Those 6 billion rubles are more than the entire humanitarian aid from all the foreign countries put together. That is the whole truth.

I think that we will turn to Russia for aid again this year. It may not be much, perhaps just token sums. But it is of enormous moral and political significance. We appreciate that very much because a friend does not desert you in your hour of need. So when tragedy struck in Tajikistan and Kirghizia [Kyrgyzstan] we went to their aid, even though things are difficult for us ourselves today. But it is bad to ignore such things. There is an old peasant tradition which is dear to our hearts: Whenever a house burned down in a village, everyone would gather around and help to build a new one, a form of communal self-help which we call *toloka*. But Chernobyl was more serious than a burned-out house.

[SELSKAYA ZHIZN] Judging by last year's events in Mogilev Oblast, the peasant tradition is still alive, is it not?

[Kebich] Yes, that is true. Two villages burned down in Gluskiy Rayon at the same time! The level of help given to them was equivalent to a military operation. I went there in August and saw the smoldering ruins, but by October people had already settled into new homes. What is more, the construction workers handed everything over on a turnkey basis—from houses and barns to truck farms. I do not shy at lofty words, this was a truly heroic exploit on their part. I have great respect for those people, they upheld our best peasant traditions....

[SELSKAYA ZHIZN] I have one last question for you. There are elections ahead. Let us forget that you are one of the candidates. Whom would you vote for if you were an ordinary voter and on what principle would you make your choice?

[Kebich] I would vote for the kind of politician who, in equal starting conditions, takes a centrist position. Not a rigidly fixed position but one capable of flexible changes in this or that direction depending on social moods and in the interests of finding national accord. However, the initial starting positions must be as follows—centrism, predictability of position, experience, and professionalism. One more thing. I would vote for the candidate who sincerely wants and, most importantly, is able

through his convictions to correct a mistake of history and unite the fraternal Slav peoples of Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus.

Communist Leader to Run for President; No Right Coalition

LD2905140794 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1231 GMT 29 May 94

[Text] The Belarusian Communist party, whose leaders held a plenary session on May 28 in Minsk, decided that its First Secretary Vasily Novikov was to continue campaigning for presidency, if only, the session said, in the first round of the presidential elections.

Earlier local analysts expected Novikov to withdraw from the race in favor of Prime-Minister Vyacheslav Kebich, who hopes for left-wing support. Novikov polled some 150,000 votes at the nomination stage of the electoral campaign.

A source in the upper echelons of the Belarussian Communist party told Interfax the party leaders differed on electoral tactics. Secretary Viktor Chikin insisted that Kebich run as the united left candidate. Chikin was afraid of a split vote which would benefit the right-wing bloc. The leader of the Belarusian Popular Front, Zenon Pozdnyak, the ex-chairman of the national parliament, Stanislav Shushkevich, and the chairman of the Popular Accord Party, Gennadiy Karpenko, were candidates of the right-wing forces.

Moldova

Snegur Criticizes Opponents of National Army

LD3005155494 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1403 GMT 30 May 94

[From the "Presidential Bulletin" feature: No. 102 (592)]

[Text] President Snegur criticized his opponents who doubt the importance of having a national army, and described their statements as "incompetent and ill-meaning."

"It's not the president who needs an army, but the people who want to live and work in peace," he told the national army's flight brigade.

He said he was convinced that Moldova's sound forces supported the government's efforts to consolidate the state and strengthened the armed forces.

"The creation of armed forces was not a caprice, but a strong necessity, given the current complicated geopolitical situation. Obviously, Moldova cannot exist without armed forces capable of curbing encroachments on its state system, integrity and independence," said Snegur. He also said he favored further improvement in the armed forces on the basis of other countries' experience.

Speaking about the armed forces' future, Snegur said that the army must be oriented to the norms and standards of the western European states with solid democratic traditions. He believes, at the same time, that Moldova must have small but well-trained and well-equipped mobile armed forces capable of ensuring Moldova's security. He is convinced that the army must not be a burden for the nation.

He emphasized that despite the problems of the transitional period, the government will find ways of financing and equipping the army, and urged the armed forces to help the nation solve economic problems.

Speaking about the current political situation, Snegur said that after the multi-party parliamentary elections a cardinal new political situation had taken shape, an efficient deputies' corps came into being and the Agrarian-Democratic Party formed up a reformer government. All this is expected to help the nation overcome the economic crisis. He also said that there were objective difficulties which slowed down the implementation of a resolute economic stabilization policy and measures to enhance the population's living standards, above all unfavorable weather conditions and price liberalization. He expressed confidence, however, that all of these problems would be overcome if the government were supported and understood by the entire population, including servicemen.

Snegur Rules out Intervention in Ukraine

LD2705162994 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1135 GMT 27 May 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Valeriy Demidetskiy]

[Text] Kishinev [Chisinau] May 27 TASS— "The situation in Ukraine is an internal affair of that country and does not require outside intervention," Moldavian [Moldovan] President Mircea Snegur said today. "Any advice and instruction might result in grave consequences. Ukraine, according to its Constitution, is an integral state, and we hope that it will resolve the problems, which have cropped up through peaceful negotiations. We are not indifferent to how the situation develops in our neighbouring state with whom we maintain cordial relations," the Moldavian head of state said.

According to Mircea Snegur, the events in Ukraine belong to the category of those which are caused by separatism. Separatist tendencies should be condemned, since they do not lead to anything good. Conflicting situations in the former Soviet Union and in the whole world testify to this fact. I condemn separatism as a phenomenon," the Moldavian leader emphasised.

The Moldavian president expressed the hope that forces capable of regulating problems in the Crimea would be found. According to him, these problems "are a result of the populist activities of certain politicians, who are unwarrantedly claiming too much."

Dniester Procurator Injured After Assassination Attempt*LD2705111194 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1001 GMT 27 May 94*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Valeriy Demidetskiy]

[Text] Kishinev [Chisinau], 27 May—An assassination attempt has been made on Boris Luchik, the procurator of the Dniester Republic. Yesterday evening, when he and his wife entered their house accompanied by guards, a powerful explosion was heard near the lift. The procurator's wife perished, doctors are struggling to save the lives of Boris Luchik and his guards.

It was reported to the ITAR-TASS correspondent today by Oleg Gudym, acting minister of state security of the Dniester Republic, that the explosion was carried out with the help of a radio-controlled device.

Further on Assassination Attempt*AU3005170594 Chisinau BASAPRESS in English 1904 GMT 28 May 94*

[Text] Chisinau BASAPRESS, 28/5/1994—Immediately after the explosion of a bomb in Boris Luchik's apartment he and one of his bodyguards were hospitalized at the Centre of Burns from Odessa. In the attempt Luchik received burns covering 60 percent of his body, his bodyguard 75 percent. Boris Luchik's wife, Valentina died just after the explosion.

Tiraspol officials gave the opinion on the local radio that the attempt on prosecutor's life was advantageous for Colonel Bergman, commander of the military division, who was earlier under investigation. The commander of the 14th Army declared that the attempt was probably organized by Vadim Shevtsov (Antyufeyev), as the Dniester prosecutor had authorized the arrest of Limanskiy, ex-deputy chairman of the Slobozia District Soviet.

Conference on Security in Central, East Europe Ends*AU3005180894 Chisinau BASAPRESS in English 1904 GMT 28 May 94*

[Text] Chisinau BASAPRESS, 28/5/1994—The International Conference "Central and Eastern Europe: Search for Security and Stability" finished yesterday in Chisinau. The participants examined several questions regarding the situation in the former Soviet countries.

Leader of the Moldovan Socialist Democratic Party (PSDM) Oazu Nantoi pointed out that undoubtedly Moldova is under the military and strategic influence of Russia and this is a negative factor. Nantoi criticized the government coalition of the Agrarians and Socialists. "In my opinion, Moldovan people chose on February 27th the liquidation of independence," said Nantoi.

Romanian Presidential Counselor on relations with Moldova, Ion Netelea, stated during the conference that

the Romanian Government does not seek unification of the historic Romanian territories. Nonetheless, Netelea emphasized that Bucharest treats the events in 1940 as a territorial usurpation. "Moldova's economic policy leans mainly on Russia. Romania by no means intends to eliminate Russia from the Moldovan economy in order to take its place. However, we would like Moldova to have the choice to have as many options in the West as in the East," stated Netelea.

Deputy chairman of the Euro-Atlantic Centre, Vadim Malakhov, made a report on the parallels between the Dniester and Crimean conflicts. According to Malakhov, the same structures for setting up a break-away region were employed in Crimea as in Dniester. Malakhov emphasized that the creation of autonomous judicial organs in Crimea is alarming, as it should lead to a military conflict.

Nicolae Turtureanu, of the Moldovan Defence Ministry, stated that although Russia plays a negative role in the conflicts in the former USSR, it cannot be eliminated from the collective security system. "It would be better if a unique Euro-Asian security system would be created in the future," added Turtureanu.

Labor Unions Warn of Possible Strikes*LD3005152394 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1323 GMT 30 May 94*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Vladimir Demidetskiy]

[Text] Chisinau May 30 TASS—The leader of the Federation of Independent Unions of Moldavia, Serafim Yrekyan, warned Prime Minister Andrei Sangheli about the possibility of mass protest actions as a result of the republic's extremely difficult economic situation.

The union leader said the mass protests might occur despite the six-month moratorium on strikes which was announced by the labour unions in order to give the new government the chance to undertake measures to overcome the crisis. The problem is that several unions which are hostile to the Cabinet of Ministers did not agree with the general decision on the moratorium.

The conditions are more than ripe for exciting mass unrest in Moldavia. According to the labour unions, the physical subsistence minimum (in May prices) is 133 lei (30 U.S. dollars) per month. The minimum consumer's basket, which includes several industrial goods in addition to the necessary food products, is now around 260 lei. If one compares this with the average monthly wage in Moldavia of about 82 lei, one can understand the reasons for dissatisfaction. Pensioners have it even worse, since the average fixed pension is only 18.8 lei per month.

But even these crumbs are not received by the population regularly. Following the advice of the International Monetary Fund, the Moldavian Government is implementing a fairly strict financial and credit policy and

sharply limiting the currency supply. In light of the continuing decline in production, this policy has led to systematic delays in the distribution of salaries and pensions.

According to the statistics department, the government already owes its people about 80 million lei (20 million dollars). Of that sum, more than 60 million lei have not been given to agricultural workers, who form the backbone of the Moldavian economy. Experts say that these

debts account for more than half of the salaries earned by Moldavia's four-million strong population in the first quarter of this year.

Due to fears of a social eruption, the government has had to put off a price increase on communal services (heating, electricity) three times. Local authorities would like to raise these prices in response to the fact that energy prices are constantly on the rise. The Cabinet of Ministers is now holding negotiations with the labour union leaders and entrepreneurs in the hopes of letting the steam out of the situation.

Kazakhstan**Almaty Signs NATO Partnership for Peace**

LD2705120494 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1053 GMT 27 May 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Aleksandr Mineyev]

[Text] Brussels, 27 May—Kazakhstan has become the 19th state to join the Partnership for Peace program proposed by the NATO leadership. At the alliance's headquarters in Brussels on Friday the republic's Foreign Minister Kanat Saudabayev put his signature to the program's framework document. Kazakhstan's embassy in Brussels noted that the republic was the second nuclear state, after Ukraine, to give official support to the initiative put forward by the NATO countries' heads of states and governments. This has taken place soon after Kazakhstan's accession to the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and this, Almaty believes, is clear confirmation of Kazakhstan's firm political desire to strengthen international security and stability.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, K. Saudabayev expressed the hope that the implementation of the Partnership for Peace concept would make it possible to rule out the emergence of any grounds for new confrontation after the ending of the Cold War, would create real possibilities for a smooth transition to an atmosphere of stability, mutual trust and cooperation throughout the world and would ensure firm guarantees for the security and territorial integrity of Kazakhstan.

Acceding to this initiative, he stressed, opens up before the republic broad prospects for military-political, economic and technical cooperation with NATO in the sphere of setting up a modern army in accord with democratic principles and world standards, for conversion of the defense industry and for participation in peacekeeping operations under UN aegis. The minister said that the importance of Kazakhstan's accession to this program is that it contains a stimulus for the further development of economic reforms, transition to a market economy and the construction of a law-based democratic state.

Kazakhstan's Foreign Minister had a conversation with Sergio Balanzino, NATO Deputy Secretary General.

Parliament Issues Statement on Reform Program

LD3005085894 Almaty Kazakh Radio Network in Russian 0800 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] Here is a statement by the Supreme Kenges of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

Recognizing that there is no alternative to the comprehensive reform of social relations, the state, and the economy and expressing readiness for a constructive dialogue with the president, the executive branch, and the judicial powers and wishing to achieve a compromise and consensus between various political forces which

reflect the social and national interests of citizens of the republic, and noting that the government, having declared a course toward the market economy, in fact impedes and blocks it, and this has led to an economic chaos, the Supreme Kenges adopts this statement as a basis for its immediate work.

The government has failed to work out a national reform program which could have become a basis for the consolidation of society. This made the constructive interaction of the branches of power impossible. It also made it impossible to carry out an integral and logically complete legislative policy. In this connection the democratically elected Supreme Kenges, reflecting the will of the majority of voters expressed by the latter during many preelection meetings, must express a lack of confidence in the government's social, economic, and legal policy.

In this situation the only possibility of avoiding a complete paralysis of power is to hold constructive dialogue between all of its branches, and with social and political forces in order to set up a national program of reform and to form a government capable of fulfilling this program. Before the adoption of an agreed program, the Supreme Kenges must focus its attention on the following issues:

First, examination of the president's decrees adopted in absence of the legislative body of power.

Second, implementation of the budget and confirmation of the current fiscal year budget.

Third, implementation of the control function.

Fourth, international agreement subject to ratification.

Fifth, expansion and strengthening of interparliamentary relations.

Sixth, examination of laws adopted in the first reading by the Supreme Kenges of the 12th convocation and returned by the president for reexamination.

The Supreme Kenges considers as a priority the task of immediate and maximum possible protection of the population, the more accurate targeting and efficiency of this protection. The Supreme Kenges intends to take a number of legal measures in order resolutely to protect the producers of goods, to restrict by law the authority of the executive power over state property, to expand the independence of enterprises of all forms of ownership. These measures are necessary only to decrease the consequences of the crisis for the population and the economy, to remove the lack of a systematic approach to law making which is harming the state, and to ensure stability for law making in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The Supreme Kenges expresses its hope of agreement between the branches of power and social and political forces. The Supreme Kenges proposes immediately to begin consultations between representatives of the president, the Supreme Kenges, and other state organs,

political parties, and other social associations in order to work out conditions of work on a concerted program of reform.

Ministers Say Statement 'Not Constitutional'

*LD3105092494 Almaty Kazakh Radio Network in
Kazakh 0800 GMT 31 May 94*

[Text] The press service of the Cabinet of Ministers released a statement for the media. The statement says:

The government shares the anxiety concerning the social and economic situation in the republic which was expressed in the Supreme Kenges statement of 27 May 1994. At the same time the policy of expressing no confidence in the government, in fact, is not constitutional.

In accordance with our main law [the Constitution] the Cabinet of Ministers is answerable to the president of the republic. The government hoped that the Supreme Kenges statement would contribute to constructive dialogue between the government and the executive. However, unfortunately one can trace in the statement some slogan-type pronouncements which are rooted in the emotions and passions of the recent election campaign.

In the present social and economic situation a painful transition period is unavoidable but the necessary prerequisites have not shaped themselves in our country yet to overcome it.

The government acted in conformity with the anticrisis program suggested by the Supreme Kenges. Structural changes of the economy are under way: the conversion of defense enterprises, the development of entrepreneurship. Under the most severe crisis of nonpayments the government has written-off the debts of republican enterprises. The sowing campaign is nearing its end. Under the present difficulties farmers have managed to sow grain on an area of 15 million hectares, they (?are trying) to observe the deadline of the potato and vegetable sowing campaign [word indistinct].

The government has submitted about 60 draft laws to the Supreme Kenges on urgent and topical issues of economic reform—strengthening [word indistinct], law and order, and others. Adoption of these and other documents could have made it possible to improve the legal basis of the reform, to increase purpose-orientated social protection of the population.

The government calls on the Supreme Kenges to carry out its constitutional prerogatives—to pass laws—as well as [word indistinct] in order to preserve political stability, interethnic accord, and strengthening Kazakhstan's prestige on the international arena.

ITAR-TASS Reports No Confidence Vote

*LD2705152594 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1432
GMT 27 May 94*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Gennadiy Kulagin]

[Text] Almaty May 27 TASS—Kazakh Parliament has given a vote of no confidence to the government's socio-economic and legal policies.

The lawmakers resumed discussing the statement "on governmental policies," which was earlier submitted by a group of 42 deputies, at the morning plenary session. The statement has been discussed by the lawmakers to no avail for a week, because many of them opposed the extremely sharp criticisms of the cabinet contained in the statement.

Today, however, majority of lawmakers (96 out of 177) came out in favour of the statement, the wording of which has been finalized by the parliamentary committees.

First, leaders of the parliamentary committees, leaders of the four political factions which were legalized yesterday, and several legislators, who had signed the statement, took the floor.

Next, a coordinating editing commission was formed to finalize the wording of the statement. It brought together representatives of all committees, factions and the initiators' group. Deputy parliament speaker Marat Ospanov chaired the commission.

At the evening plenary session, the legislators gave a vote of no confidence to the socio-economic and legal policies of the government.

Cabinet Discusses Budget Issues

*LD3005161994 Almaty Kazakh Radio Network in
Kazakh 1400 GMT 30 May 94*

[Text] An expanded session of the Cabinet of Ministers chaired by Prime Minister Sergey Tereshchenko was held on 30 May with the participation of the heads of republican departments and deputy heads of oblast administrations and the administrations of Almaty and Leninsk.

After listening to a report by Finance Minister Yerkesbay Derbisov, the session examined the updated state budget for 1994. Since the beginning of this year, as is known, the republic has lived according to the budget endorsed in January by the decree of the president of Kazakhstan in the absence of the legislature. This period in the life of society, linked with a deepened economic crisis, has objectively led to a new spiral of inflation, and additional measures are now needed to curb the inflation.

The draft updated budget which will be submitted to the Supreme Kenges of the new convocation is characterized by a strict financial concept. The budget envisages a

deficit not higher than 4 percent. This corresponds to the norms of the international financial banking organizations.

During the discussion on the budget, proposals were voiced to support the basic industries, the development of entrepreneurial structures, acceleration of market reform, and also to increase social protection for low-income groups.

Vice President Yerik Asanbayev and Supreme Kenges Deputy Chairman Marat Ospanov took part in the session.

Government Willing To Help UN Combat Drug Smuggling

LD2905055594 Almaty Kazakh Radio Network in Kazakh 0400 GMT 28 May 94

[Text] Vice President Yerik Asanbayev received yesterday Giorgio Giacomelli, UN deputy secretary general and executive director of the UN fund for drug abuse. Under discussion was the issue of combatting drug smuggling. Giorgio Giacomelli said new sovereign states that appeared on the world's map after the break-up of the USSR are now turning into drug dealing centers. They also discussed the UN policy with regard to this issue. The vice president spoke about Kazakhstan's vision of its participation in the UN programme. Yerik Asanbayev emphasized that drug smuggling has to be addressed urgently. He said Kazakhstan has turned into a drug trading centers, but does not have the equipment and experts to combat it. Therefore Kazakhstan would be grateful for any assistance that could be rendered to it by international organizations. This year Kazakhstan plans to send its envoy to Vienna who will be dealing with this issue. Kazakhstan is willing to cooperate with the United Nations in tackling this issue.

Tajikistan

Government-Opposition Tehran Talks Postponed

LD3105101494 Tehran IRNA in English 1000 GMT 31 May 94

[Text] Dushanbe, May 31, IRNA—A Tajik Foreign Ministry official here Tuesday said that the talks between Tajik Government and the opposition leaders, due to be held in Tehran on June 4, has been postponed.

The official, wishing to remain anonymous, also said that no exact date has so far been fixed for the new round of talks between the two sides. However, it may be held in Tehran on June 17, he added.

Both the Tajik authorities and the opposition leaders had agreed to begin talks on June 4. However, the date has changed after the recent visit to Tajikistan of a United Nations envoy.

In another development, Iran Red Crescent Society has sent some 11 tons of humanitarian aids including food, medicine and clothing to victims of war in Tajikistan.

Cease-Fire in Doubt

MK2805111694 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 May 94 p 3

[Oleg Panfilov report in the "Tajikistan" column: "The Opening of Talks Has Been Postponed by Three Days. Will a Cease-Fire Agreement Be Signed?"]

[Excerpts] As NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA's correspondent has learned, the second round of talks between the government delegation and Tajik opposition, scheduled to be held in Tehran, has been postponed by three days. This is due to the fact that Iranian Foreign Minister Velayati will not be able to participate in the official opening ceremony until 7 June. [passage omitted]

The Tajik-Afghan border remains the most unquiet place. And although the Islamic Revival Movement has repeatedly assured that its actions are not aimed against Russian frontier guards, the peacekeeping force command is constantly reinforcing its units. In this context the INTERFAX report that peacekeeping force commander Col.-Gen. Patrikeyev had excluded Tajikistan armed forces from the "peacekeepers" contingent was rather unexpected. On one hand, Tajik Defense Ministry units are not numerous and do not have influence in the coalition forces. Their participation in the "peacekeeping" mission was all the more strange because the Dushanbe regime is in a state of civil war with the opposition. On the other hand, government troops, regularly supplied with arms and ammunition, can now conduct operations independently, without exposing the Russian 201st Division.

In any event these reshuffles will hardly change the military's attitude to the political situation in Tajikistan even though in the past six months the opposition has stated on several occasions that it is not against the Russian military presence in Tajikistan.

It is also possible that a new peacekeeping force commander will not be just as straightforward as Boris Pyankov who presented the opposition with an ultimatum this spring, which was apparently a deliberate action, seen by the opposition as interference in Tajikistan's affairs. This apparently conditioned the government delegation's behavior at the first round of negotiations in Moscow when it refused to sign a formal cease-fire agreement proposed by the opposition (this, incidentally, confirms the truth long understood by political scientists and experts: The war against the opposition is not being waged by the Dushanbe regime). At preparatory meetings before the second round the opposition delegation is again preparing a proposal on a cease-fire on the Tajik-Afghan border which is regarded with understanding among Russian diplomats. [passage omitted]

CIS Executive Secretary Visits Tajikistan

LD3005095294 Moscow *ITAR-TASS in English* 0904 GMT 30 May 94

[By *ITAR-TASS* correspondent Galina Gridneva]

[Text] Dushanbe May 30 TASS—Executive Secretary of the Commonwealth of Independent States Ivan Korotchnya has conducted a three-day visit to the Tajik capital of Dushanbe to discuss the expansion of economic, political and military cooperation between the CIS countries and to examine the situation on the border between Tajikistan and Afghanistan.

Korotchnya met with Tajikistan leader Emomali Rakhmonov, Prime Minister Abduszhilil Samadov, and other officials of the republic.

Tajik Parliamentary Chairman Rakhmalov and Korotchnya visited the 12th post of the Moscow border guard on Sunday. There they laid a wreath of flowers at the obelisk erected in memory of the 22 Russian border guards who were killed in an unequal battle with Tajik opposition forces and mujahideen fighters from Afghanistan on July 12, 1993.

The CIS executive secretary departed for Moscow Monday morning.

UN Official Explains Purpose of Visit

LD2705165394 Moscow *ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian* 0900 GMT 27 May 94

[By *ITAR-TASS* correspondent Galina Gridneva]

[Text] Dushanbe, 27 May—"The purpose of my visit to Tajikistan is to have talks with the republican leadership on further steps by the UN with regard to participating in finding a settlement to the inter-Tajik conflict," Marrack Goulding, UN under secretary general for political questions, told a group of Russian correspondents on arrival in Dushanbe. The second round of inter-Tajik talks, he said, is due to take place in Tehran on 7 June.

Asked by a correspondent if the question on enhancing the status of the Dushanbe official delegation at the talks would be raised during the meetings, Marrack Goulding stressed that he would not like to go into details at this moment. He promised to speak in detail about the results of his meetings with the Tajik leadership, including his meeting with Emomali Rahmonov, at a news conference.

Marrack Goulding reaffirmed that he is bringing with him a note from UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali for Emomali Rahmonov, chairman of the Tajik Supreme Soviet. However, he said, he would not wish to reveal the contents of this note just now.

A meeting will take place today between Marrack Goulding and Tajik Foreign Minister Rashid Alimov, Labor

and Employment Minister Shukur Zuhurov, and Security Minister Said Amir Zuhurov. During his visit the UN under secretary general will be received by Tajik Premier Abdulmajid Samadov.

Tajik Delegation's Visit To Moscow Continues

LD2805212194 Dushanbe *Radio Tajikistan Network in Russian* 0400 GMT 28 May 94

[Text] A Tajik Government delegation headed by Kozi-davlat Koimdodov, deputy chairman of the republic's National Assembly, continues its work in Moscow.

The delegation held talks with Sergey Dubinin, acting Russian finance minister. A wide range of issues, in particular implementation of the agreement on allocation of the loan to our country by Russia, were discussed. Methods of solving economic problems during Tajikistan's entry to the ruble zone were thoroughly discussed.

Kayum Kavmiddinov, the chairman of the National Bank of the republic, Rustam Mirzoyev, the minister of economy and forecasting, and Sirojiddin Nasriddinov, an employee of the Tajik embassy in the Russian Federation, attended the meeting.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding. The Tajik news agency KHOVAR received this report from our country's embassy in Moscow.

Russian Border Troop Officer Killed in Dushanbe

LD3105081694 Moscow *ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian* 0718 GMT 31 May 94

[By *ITAR-TASS* correspondent Galina Gridneva]

[Excerpt] Dushanbe, 31 May—Lieutenant Colonel Vladimir Borisenkov, a senior member of the Russian Federation border troops staff in Tajikistan, became the latest victim of terrorists in Dushanbe today.

The *ITAR-TASS* correspondent learned from the staff of Russian Federation border troops in Tajikistan that Vladimir Borisenkov was fatally wounded by unidentified people while carrying out his duties at about 0730 [0230 GMT]. The officer died some time later in a military hospital without regaining consciousness.

A judicial investigation into the crime has begun.

Lt. Col. Vladimir Borisenkov had worked on the staff of the Russian Federation border troops since 1980. [passage omitted]

Border Guard Killed in Khorog

LD2905154694 Moscow *ITAR-TASS in English* 1451 GMT 29 May 94

[By *ITAR-TASS* correspondent Galina Gridnyova]

[Text] Dushanbe May 29 TASS—A Russian border guard was killed in the Tajik town of Khorog, administrative centre of the Gorno-Badakhshan region of Tajikistan, on Saturday.

Deputy commander of Russian border troops in Tajikistan Major-General Aleksandr Savchenko told ITAR-TASS that the soldier was killed by an unidentified terrorist who fired two shots at him at 14:20 local time.

An investigation has been launched.

A total of 32 Russian border guards have been killed in Tajikistan since 1993.

Opposition Militants Killed by Russian Border Guards

LD3105082294 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0734 GMT 31 May 94

[By KHOVAR news agency correspondent Igor Akhmedov for TASS]

[Text] Dushanbe May 31 TASS—A group of Tajik opposition militants who tried to penetrate into Tajikistan from Afghanistan was destroyed by artillery fire opened by Russian border guards of the Moskovskiy detachment in Tajikistan.

This was the 17th attempt to cross the border in May. The strength of the group which was heading in the direction of Shuroabad is unknown.

Turkmenistan

Cooperation Agreements Signed With Malaysia

LD3005204494 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1809 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] Singapore, 30 May (ITAR-TASS)—Turkmenistan and Malaysia have today signed five agreements on trade

and economic cooperation, scientific and technical cooperation, visa arrangements for travel, and mutual debt payment. Turkmenistan's President Saparmurad Niyazov, who is paying an official visit to Kuala Lumpur, and the Malaysian Prime minister Mahathir bin Mohamad, were present at the signing ceremony.

According to an official spokesman of the Malaysian Foreign Ministry, Mahathir bin Mohamad promised his Turkmen guest to share experience in the sphere of privatizing state-owned enterprises and implementing economic reforms. Turkmenistani nationals will study banking in Malaysia. The visitors also said they would be interested to learn from Malaysians how to set up free economic zones.

Giving a speech today at the National Chamber of Trade and Commerce, Niyazov called upon the Malaysians to step up their investment in the branches of industry that are actively developing in Turkmenistan, such as the oil and gas industry, tourism, and others.

President Agrees to Bilateral Accord With Iran

PM3105105594 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 May 94 First Edition p 6

[ITAR-TASS report: "Turkmenistan Is Establishing Good Relations With Iran"]

[Text] Turkmenistan and Iran intend to strengthen bilateral relations in all spheres. An accord to this effect was secured during a meeting in Mashhad Thursday [26 May] between Iranian President 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani and Turkmen President Saparmurad Niyazov, who is here on a visit.

During the talks particular attention was paid to stepping up work on the project to lay a pipeline to export Turkmen gas via Iran and Turkey to Europe and to completing the work of building a railroad between the two countries.

Azerbaijan

Aliyev Gives Speech Marking Independence Day
LD2705203694 Moscow *ITAR-TASS* in English 1853
GMT 27 May 94

[By *ITAR-TASS* correspondents Sevindzh Abdullayeva, Viktor Shulman]

[Text] Baku May 27 TASS—One should learn lessons from the history in order not to repeat the mistakes which resulted in the Azeri loss of independence 74 years ago, Azeri President Geydar Aliyev told a ceremonious meeting on the occasion of the independence day here today. The national holiday will be marked on May 28.

In the opinion of the Azeri state head, there is much in common between today and a period from 1918 through 1920, the time of the first Azeri Democratic Republic. "Same as in 1918-1920, Azerbaijan is under powerful pressure of outer forces, its territory has been subjected to an aggression, complicated political processes are underway to weaken statehood," said Aliyev.

Many events of the Azeri history, including the Soviet period, should have an objective estimation, said the president. In his opinion, the Soviet period was a "significant historical time for Azerbaijan which did not lose its statehood being part of the Soviet Union and losing its independence". The republic managed to create a huge economic, cultural, social and intellectual potential.

The current path taken by Azerbaijan aims to build an independent, democratic and law-governed state to guarantee all rights and freedoms of citizens, their equality regardless nationality or religion, said Aliyev. The republic remains adherent to the market reforms which aim to ensure high living standards of the population.

In the foreign political sphere Azerbaijan stands for equal mutually beneficial relations with all states.

Speaking of the Armenian-Azeri conflict, the president stressed that Azerbaijan wants a peaceful settlement within the framework of international organizations and in cooperation with the leading nations, including Russia.

At the same time, Azeri conditions remain unchanged—provision of territorial integrity and inviolability of Azeri borders, liberation of all the occupied lands of Azerbaijan, and the return of refugees to places of their permanent residence. The problem can be solved on condition of observation of these fundamental principles.

The president stressed the intention to continue the peace talks, but said that the national army should be ready to protect the Azeri borders and territory.

Aliyev To Lower Parliament Quorum After Walk-Out

MK2705114494 Moscow *NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA* in Russian 27 May 94 p 3

[Unattributed report under the "NEGA Reports" rubric: "Azerbaijan"]

[Text] The Azerbaijani president has not yet signed an edict on lowering the quorum in parliament. So, an appeal by 28 deputies to Geydar Aliyev requesting that the requisite quorum at the National Assembly be reduced from 34 to 26 deputies has so far gone unanswered; the measure is designed to help circumvent the discussion of the Bishkek protocol that has been demanded in an ultimatum by a group of the parliament's opposition members, who walked out from the previous meeting for an indefinite period.

KHABAR-SERVICE's correspondent learned this from sources at the presidential staff. The news agency also reports that although such an edict will be unlawful, Geydar Aliyev is inclined to grant the request of the parliamentary majority, and the document is expected to be signed in the next few days.

Regime Poised To Crack Down on Opposition

MK2705113594 Moscow *KOMMERSANT-DAILY* in Russian 27 May 94 p 4

[Georgiy Bovt report in the "Russia in a Transcaucasian Settlement" column: "'Letters from Working People' Have Started Coming to Comrade Aliyev"]

[Text] Judging by reports from Azerbaijan, pressure on the opposition is mounting there. This could result in the dissolution of parliament and imposition of presidential rule.

According to the TURAN agency, recently Geydar Aliyev held a closed conference where it was decided to clamp down on the opposition. The reprisals were prompted by criticism of plans for a Karabakh settlement based on Russian proposals (providing for the introduction of Russian troops into the conflict zone). It is not ruled out that Aliyev will also dissolve the National Assembly. The day before yesterday Panakh Shakhsevenli, leader of the National Liberation Party, was arrested.

The Baku police have dispersed several rallies in the past few days while "letters from workers" have inundated Azerbaijan newspapers, demanding that "things be put in order." For instance, 940 refugees from Lachin wrote in AZERBAIJAN: "The riff-raff from the National Front are preventing you (Aliyev—*KOMMERSANT-DAILY*) from restoring peace. Comrade Aliyev, the sooner you stifle them, the better. We are ready to come to Baku and hang them in a central square." Parliamentary opposition members have already felt that something was wrong: On pain of forced rotation, 17 deputies who

walked out of the National Assembly in protest against the "treacherous agreement on Karabakh," returned to the chamber.

Yet all of this does not mean that Aliyev himself accepts the Russian plan: He stands by his phrase pronounced on 19 May, "Russian troops will never return to Azerbaijan." In this, incidentally, Aliyev is also supported by the United States. The day before yesterday the State Department said that the efforts by the Minsk CSCE group (its plan proposes peace-keeping operations only under UN and CSCE auspices) is the path that will lead to a durable settlement of the conflict.

Friction over Russian troops could be augmented by oil disagreements. On 23 May Aliyev received representatives of the oil consortium (British Petroleum, Statoil, Amoco, Pennsoil, Remco, Macdermott, Turkish Petrol, and Lukoil) and told them that some minor details have to be coordinated before signing the contract. He also let drop this phrase (cited according to the TURAN report): "As for the status of the Caspian, the sector which is being developed by the republic refers to Azerbaijan."

Meanwhile, the Russian Foreign Ministry long ago sent a letter to the British Foreign Office (the British BP company plays a leading role in the consortium), recalling that under the Soviet-Iranian agreements on the state border, all the Caspian resources in the USSR territorial waters were Soviet property. In the Russian Foreign Ministry's interpretation, after the disintegration of the Union the resources beyond the 12-mile zone should be regarded as the "common property of the Caspian states." This is reason enough for Moscow's close attention to the oil talks.

Nagorno-Karabakh Agreement Estimated for Early Jun

NC2705195594 Baku TURAN in English 1727 GMT May 27 94

[Text] Moscow, May 27 (TURAN)—The Russian Foreign Ministry is continuing its work on a major political agreement concerning the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict, including provisions for a ceasefire and discussion about the status of Nagorno-Karabakh, says the Azeri Embassy in Moscow.

"This agreement will be signed by the Presidents of Russia, Azerbaijan, and Armenia in Moscow," said the press-secretary of the Azeri Embassy in Moscow, Farhad Agamalyev. He mentioned that an agreement was scheduled to be signed by the end of May. However, the Armenian party demanded a simultaneous discussion of both the ceasefire and the status of Nagorno-Karabakh. "Such a proposal contradicts Russian settlement plan. The Russian Defense Minister, Pavel Grachev, organized a meeting between the defense ministers of Azerbaijan and Russia and tried to achieve a ceasefire [as] an important condition for the beginning of political dialogue at the highest level. Given the situation, Azeri

Defense Minister Mamedov refused to sign the document and Russia must review the draft of the agreement", said Agamalyev.

Talking about the negative reaction by the Azeri opposition to the Russian plan, Agamalyev said that "the opposition's concern is clear, but one has to assess the situation realistically. The CSCE does not have its own military force and mechanism which is able to put an end to the fighting in the region. If we wait for the CSCE, we will further worsen the situation in the conflict zone and we can lose additional territories", said the press-secretary.

According to Agamalyev, the meeting between the presidents, where a major political agreement [as received] is due to take place in early June.

Russian Deputies Seek To End Azeri-Armenian Conflict

LD2805221294 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1632 GMT 28 May 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondents Sevindzh Abdullayeva and Viktor Shulman]

[Text] Baku May 28 TASS—Azerbaijani President Geydar Aliyev met with Russian deputies on Saturday to discuss Azerbaijani-Russian relations and conflict settlement in the region.

A group of Russian state Duma deputies are in Azerbaijan to study prospects for their participation in settling the Azerbaijani-Armenian conflict and boosting relations between the two countries.

Nikolay Bezborodov, deputy chairman of the Defence and Security Committee, stressed that cessation of hostilities in the war zone is the major prerequisite for normalising relations. This opinion was shared by Vyacheslav Lyubimov, deputy chairman of the Committee for Agrarian Policy. He pointed out that the way to peace lies through negotiations and termination of all hostilities.

Aliyev praised Russia's role in settling the conflict and emphasised that its mediatory role will bring positive results only if Russian people receive true information about what is happening in Azerbaijan and the region.

He called for restoring all ties between the two countries which were severed after the disintegration of the Soviet Union in December 1991. Speaking about the position of the Russian-speaking population in the republic, Aliyev said that despite problems the general attitude toward them has always been favourable and good. He believes this provides a good basis for strengthening bilateral relations.

The Russian delegation also met with Azerbaijani Parliament Chairman Rasul Guliyev and representatives of the Russian community in Baku.

Karabakh Official Supports Unrecognized States Alliance

LD2705171294 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1101 GMT 27 May 94

[Text] Although the Chairman of Karabakh's Defense Committee Robert Kocharyan has confirmed his support for an organization comprising unrecognized states, he has noted that his remark to this effect carried in the newspaper IZVESTIYA has been misinterpreted.

"I believe"—he said in an interview with Interfax on Thursday—"that the nations fighting for self-determination and independence should combine their efforts and coordinate their actions with the measures undertaken by the international community to settle ethnic conflicts."

IZVESTIYA reported on May 26, with reference to Kocharyan, that an alliance of unrecognized states would be formed soon. According to the newspaper, Kocharyan expects Karabakh to be joined in the organization by Crimea, Abkhazia, Adjara, South Ossetia, and Transnistria.

He explained in this connection that "Karabakh's experience in attaining recognition as party to a conflict through persistent efforts could be instructive for other unrecognized states such as Abkhazia, Transnistria, and South Ossetia."

Meanwhile, Aleksandr Karaman, a vice-president of the self-proclaimed Dniester republic, has described such an alliance as feasible. In a telephone interview with Interfax on Thursday, he said that such a union had long ago been thought about and some work toward this end had been underway.

He recalled that the matter had been touched upon at top-level talks between Transnistria, Abkhazia, and some other unrecognized former USSR territories.

"It's natural that people with similar destinies try to come together to solve similar problems collectively. Unity is the best way to prevent the repetition of tragic mistakes," Karaman remarked.

However, Vice Chairman of Transnistria's Supreme Soviet Vladimir Bodnar has declared that his republic does not intend to join an alliance of unrecognized states. He has told an Interfax reporter that he knows nothing about plans to set up such a union.

"I do not understand why attempts are being made to draw us into an organization that we are not going to join, all the more so why Transnistria is mentioned alongside with Crimea and Abkhazia, having a certain official status and quite ample powers," Bodnar said.

"We seek to cement ties within the CIS rather than create some new alliances," he added.

Chairman of Adjara's Parliament Aslan Abashidze declared in an interview with Interfax on Thursday that

there are no separatist trends in the republic. "It is an integral part of Georgia, and this blessing should be treasured," Abashidze said.

Armenian Forces Mass in North Karabakh, Shell Villages

NC2705194494 Baku TURAN in English 1727 GMT 27 May 94

[Text] Baku, May 27 (TURAN)— According to Azerbaijan Defense Ministry, relative calm on the front line was broken yesterday night.

Beginning from May 26 at 20.30 p.m. Azeri positions near Akhmedagali (Agdamskiy region) were shelled.

During night on May 27 Armenian troops shelled the village Sadarak (Nakhichevan Republic). In both cases Azeri side did not open fire.

TURAN was told by the informed sources from Azeri Defence Ministry that shelling of Azeri positions was not by chance; the order came from Yerevan. The same source told that in spite of the fact of reconciliation, Armenian commandment continue to gather its technical and live forces in the North of Karabakh.

Sporadic Shooting in Karabakh; Buildings Razed in Southwest

LD2905140894 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1322 GMT 29 May 94

[Text] According to a source in Azerbaijan's Defence Ministry, in the past 24 hours the situation in all sectors of the front in the Azeri-Armenian conflict area remained calm. Only sporadic fire exchanges took place.

Saturday night Azeri population centers in Terter, Geranboi and Agdam Regions in the north of Karabakh came under fire from the direction of Armenian positions.

According to the source, in the south-western areas of Azerbaijan Armenian units are engaged in burning houses and other building, and in destroying material and cultural values.

As Azerbaijan's President, Geydar Aliyev, told a delegation from Russia's State Duma, evidently the Armenian side is bent on destroying all material values in the localities it seized, realizing that soon it will have to leave the invaded areas.

Armenian Attack, Killing of POW's Condemned

NC3005144994 Baku Radio Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] The Nakhichevan Supreme Assembly Press Service has disclosed that Armenian armed bands have attacked a patrol unit of the Azerbaijan Armed Forces close to [placename indistinct] in the Nakhichevan

Autonomous Republic's Sharurskiy Rayon. Three Azerbaijani soldiers were wounded and four others were killed. Another two soldiers were taken as hostages to Armenia and killed [words indistinct]. That was yet another violation of the rights of hostages and prisoners by Armenia.

1994 State Budget Outlined

NC2905193194 Yerevan SNARK in English 0516 GMT 29 May 94

[From the "Business SNARK" file]

[Text] Baku [dateline as received]—The bill on Azerbaijan Republic state budget for 1994 has been approved by Milli Majlis on May 26. According to the document, the income part of budget is planned at a level of 138 billion manats, while the expenditure will be at amount of 181 billion manats. Thus the deficit will make nearly 43 billion manats, which is 7 percent of GNP. The expected inflation level by the end of the year may reach 360 percent.

The following allocations are planned in the budget:

- 13 percent—for economy purposes;
- 5.38 percent—for industrial engineering;
- 1.2 percent—for science;
- 9.6 percent—for control bodies;
- 7.3 percent—for servicing of international debts and credits;
- 10 percent—for needs of power and law enforcement structures.

Acceptance of Draft Economic Program Delayed

NC2905195094 Yerevan SNARK in English 0516 GMT 29 May 94

[From the "Business SNARK" file]

[Text] BAKU [dateline as received]—The economic program draft acceptance by the Ministers' Cabinet of Azerbaijan is delayed, told the Economy Ministry official. The draft project was submitted to the Ministers' Cabinet in March.

Authors of the program claim that the draft is drawn by the private initiative, not by the order of government, and is based on scenario of government activity, with specific targets and roles of economic institutions. Before submission, the draft was agreed with all these institutions. Project includes the acceptance of 87 laws and sub-law acts providing the necessary conditions for normal functioning of economy.

To this instant, told the authors, the project has been cut almost for a half and divided into several units. "This violates the project integrity and makes the program impractical".

Georgia

Defense Ministry Threatens Force Against Abkhazia

LD3005171394 Tbilisi Radio Tbilisi Network in Georgian 1500 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] On 25 May, information sources of Abkhaz leader Vladislav Ardzinba's regime spread a new falsehood through Russian press and television. It claimed that the Georgian side had opened artillery fire on Abkhaz positions in the Dali Gorge and had even gone into attack. In reality, the Abkhaz separatists had subjected Georgian villages in the gorge to howitzer and mortar fire.

In this connection, the Ministry of Defense of Georgia states that this is another attempt by the Abkhaz junta to falsify the truth, present itself as a victim of aggression and conceal its crimes against the local Georgian population. This method has always been used by the Abkhaz side as a means of avoiding responsibility for the escalation of military confrontation and the wrecking of peace talks. The Ardzinba regime has failed to reconcile itself to the idea that the signing of the agreement in Moscow may become the first stage in the restoration of the territorial integrity of Georgia and is using any means to prevent its implementation.

The Georgian Ministry of Defense states that unless the self-styled regime in Abkhazia stops its provocations against Georgian civilians—thereby thwarting all attempts by the Georgian Government to achieve stability in the region by peaceful means—the Georgian Government will be left with no other way to solve the problem of Abkhazia but to take up arms to (defend) the country's territorial integrity.

Shevardnadze, Russian Commander Meet in Tbilisi

LD2805173294 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1502 GMT 28 May 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Albert Kochetkov]

[Text] Tbilisi, 28 May—Eduard Shevardnadze had discussions in Tbilisi today with Lieutenant General Aleksandr Sokolov, deputy commander in chief of the emergency land forces of the Russian Defence Ministry, about the mechanism for introducing and deploying peacekeeping forces in the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict zone.

Gen. Sokolov visited Abkhazia earlier on the same mission and is reported to have spent the day before the meeting reconnoitering at the Inguri River, the place proposed for the deployment of the peacekeeping contingent to disengage the warring sides. According to unconfirmed information, about 3,000 servicemen can be ready to carry out this task within a few hours.

In accordance with the Georgian-Abkhaz agreements previously reached under the aegis of the United Nations

and with Russian mediation, the peacekeeping forces are also to ensure the security of the refugees returning to their previous places of residence. Various sources put their number at 250-300,000.

Official sources in Tbilisi are not reporting any details about the meeting between Eduard Shevardnadze and are not commenting on it. However, to judge from the way events are developing, the peacekeeping troops may be introduced into the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict zone in the very near future.

Problems With Talks on Russian Peacekeepers

LD2905140094 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1231 GMT 29 May 94

[Text] At their Saturday's talks in Tbilisi with a Russian military delegation Eduard Shevardnadze and his Defence Minister, Vardiko Nadibaidze, discussed the details of an operation aimed at deploying Russian peace-keepers in Georgia. The delegation was led by the Deputy Commander of Russia's ground troops, Aleksey Sokolov. As Interfax learned from the press service of the Georgian leader, the peace-keepers are to be stationed in the safety areas set up in Zugdidi and Gali Regions.

As Interfax learned from a well-informed source in Georgia's Defence Ministry, the operation will involve about 3000 servicemen and begin in early June. The return of Georgian refugees to Gali Region is to begin about June 10, he said. No official source in Tbilisi agreed to comment on the course of the talks.

In the meantime the Deputy Commander of the group of Russian troops stationed in Trans-Caucasus, Major-General Vasilii Belchenko, told Interfax that the consultations on the deployment of Russian peace-keepers in Georgia "are proceeding with difficulty." "Even though an agreement on the deployment of troops has been reached in principle, there are some differences between the Georgian and Abkhaz sides," he said.

"Evidently the events should not be anticipated," Belchenko said. "The results of talks must be divulged by the heads of state." As for the participation of Russian troops stationed in Trans-Caucasus in the upcoming operation, he said that "this question has not been settled yet. The present plans provide for moving troops from Russia." "If they prove to be insufficient, units from the group of Russian troops stationed in Trans-Caucasus will join in," the general said.

Abkhazian Forces Regain Positions

LD2705180094 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1508 GMT 27 May 94

[Text] By the evening of May 26 the Abkhazian formations had won back their positions in the Kodori Gorge (Abkhazia) lost in the morning when the Georgian troops launched an attack. Sukhumi reported that the Georgian troops had succeeded in breaking through by about 300 meters near the village of Verkhnya Lata.

A representative of the Abkhazian Defense Ministry told Interfax that the Georgian units had suffered significant losses and had retreated. He did not mention Abkhaz losses.

The night of May 26-7 and following morning were relatively calm in the Kodori Gorge.

The Georgian Defense Ministry has denied attacking the Kodori Gorge.

Artillery Battles Continue in Abkhazia

LD2905214094 Tbilisi Radio Tbilisi Network in Georgian 1950 GMT 29 May 94

[Text] An Evrazia [Eurasia] news agency correspondent reports that last night and this morning, exchanges of artillery fire were continuing near the Lata tunnels in the Kodori gorge. The opposing force did not attempt to launch an attack. The Georgian home guard retains its positions.

Let me remind you that for several days heavy fighting has been going on near the Lata tunnels. Our correspondents report from [word indistinct] that Georgian home guards have managed to improve the situation and take the initiative.

Another round of quadripartite talks on a settlement of the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict is to open in Sochi tomorrow, 30 May. The talks will discuss the return of refugees to their homes, initially in Gali rayon.

Georgians Continue Shelling Kodori Gorge

LD3105095994 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0935 GMT 31 May 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Anatoliy Yurkin]

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS—Georgian forces which have occupied positions above the village of Lata in the Kodori Gorge fired over 100 howitzer shells on local Abkhazian settlements over three days, TASS was told by the press service of the Abkhazian parliament on Tuesday.

Georgian units tried to drive Abkhazians out of their positions overnight, but were repelled, it added.

The village of Lata again became the strategic point for which the conflicting sides are fighting. The Georgian forces which were pushed up into the mountains want to seize it for a further offensive down into Abkhazia. Abkhazians, naturally, are defending the stronghold.

Military experts predict that combat activities will intensify in the gorge soon as the important location provides an access to the Black Sea. The forecasts are proved by several days of artillery preparations by Georgian forces.

Commission Set Up on Abkhaz Refugee Problems*LD3005164994 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1609 GMT 30 May 94**[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Irina Shegoleva]*

[Text] Sochi May 30 TASS—A regular session of a quadripartite commission held in Sochi on Monday discussed the return of Abkhazian refugees and displaced persons to Abkhazia.

Taking part in the session of the commission are representatives from a mission of a U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, the Russian Federation, Georgia and Abkhazia. The commission is expected to look into a procedure of registering refugees and all those who wish to return, and problems of conducting an information campaign.

"There are strong differences between the sides about the number of people wishing to return," said Deputy Chairman of the Abkhazian Council of Ministers, Leonid Lakerbaya. "Abkhazia is against using any approximate figures," he said. "In accordance with an agreement signed in Moscow the right to return to Abkhazia is given to all those who did not take part in military operations. We shall abide by this rule," Lakerbaya added.

Abkhazian representatives insist on the fact that the process of refugee return should not be stepped up. For the time being, they are prepared to discuss the return of refugees to the Galsk region only. Lakerbaya believes that at the first stage, no more than 200 applications, asking for permission to return, shall be accepted, while the Georgian side insists on the fact that the process of refugee return be stepped up as much as possible.

Another demand made by the Abkhazian side is that those who wish to return must confirm that they will not fight against the lawful authorities and pledge to comply with Abkhazian laws.

A group of experts in charge of the information campaign met before the commission began its work. Deputy Chairman of the Abkhazian Minister of the Press and Information Beslan Gurdzhua told ITAR-TASS that it is necessary to inform people about current developments and create a favourable psychological climate. "People are being frightened by statements on mass return of refugees," Gurdzhua said. "No social and economic conditions for this have been created in the republic yet," he added.

Ministry Assails Russian Media Over Abkhaz Bias*LD3005185194 Tbilisi First Program Television Network in Georgian 1600 GMT 30 May 94*

[Text] The Defense Ministry press service has issued a statement which says: As the process of conflict settlement and the return of refugees to Abkhazia seems

increasingly feasible, armed units of Abkhaz separatists and their loyal propagandists are stepping up their activity. They are using any means to rekindle the atmosphere of irreconcilability between the Georgians and the Abkhaz.

It is surprising that the Abkhaz separatists' armed provocations against the defenders of Georgian villages of the Kodori gorge and the Inguri river are followed by prompt and negative reaction from the Russian media, which invariably accuse the Georgian side of violating the agreement. That is how it was on 28 April, 10 May, 20 May and also today, 30 May, when, following a massive week-long artillery attack by the Abkhaz separatists on villages in the Kodori gorge, the Russian media, quoting Abkhaz information sources, reported to the world community that Georgian artillery was shelling Abkhaz positions in Kodori. To put it mildly, we do not understand this bias displayed by Russian colleagues.

The press service of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Georgia categorically denies this new disinformation disseminated by the Russian media and calls on the colleagues to report events in an objective and unbiased manner.

Shevardnadze Weekly Interview*LD3005143794 Tbilisi Radio Tbilisi Network in Georgian 0558 GMT 30 May 94*

[Regular weekly interview with Georgian State Council Chairman Eduard Shevardnadze by correspondent Nato Oniani; place and date not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Oniani] Batono Eduard, I believe when speaking of the most significant issues of the past week, we have to begin with the 26 May holiday [Georgia's Independence Day]. Georgia celebrated this holiday as befits a state and a military parade was also held. We can recall heated arguments just before 26 May. Some people expressed the opinion that defeated troops should not hold a parade. However, it was not merely a parade of defeated or victorious troops; it was a celebration of the 26 May holiday with a military parade. The parade was eventually held, as well as numerous other fetes which you also attended. How necessary do you think it was to celebrate this day in this way?

[Shevardnadze] Thank you. Good morning. Now that we have an opportunity to analyze everything that occurred in the past days pertaining to 26 May, I believe the authorities' decision to hold a parade has proved to be right. One often encounters the view that we do not have a sense of statehood, and we also hear many other nihilistic remarks about our country, our state, our independence, and so on. This sort of celebration was necessary simply in order to demonstrate to the world not only that we have a sense of statehood and realize the necessity to build our statehood, but also the fact that appropriate structures and attributes have already been

created. This was necessary to prove the above and in order that the people could see what had already been done.

You are well aware that many opponents were categorically opposed to holding the parade for understandable reasons. Some, I suppose, intended to hold a grandiose antigovernment and antistate rally, or, rather, rallies directed against the authorities; naturally, this parade and other fetes would frustrate their plans. They were probably afraid that the rallies they had planned could lose their grandeur. Nothing terrible has happened. The parade has been held. The people have celebrated the day. The rallies were also held. Let the people judge which was more significant.

The idea that defeated troops never hold parades is wrong and even harmful. The people, even defeated people, restore their strength, build an army, and establish a police force, and the authorities support the people in this great deed. All of this is a guarantee of success in building a state. [passage omitted]

Just before the 26 May holiday, I signed a few documents, later discussed by the Cabinet of Ministers, about speeding up the process of privatizing state-owned enterprises. The documents stipulate active participation in this process of the enterprises' employees, including their managers. All provisions will be given finishing touches. All this will be published in the press, and the printing of vouchers for the purchase of shares will be speeded up. The idea is that members of labor collectives, their managers, and the corps of managers, as well as each citizen of the republic, will become actual proprietors. They will not be big owners, but each citizen will have a definite share in the wealth created in the country over the past decades. Provided the wealth expands, the citizen's property will also become more significant.

I would also like to support an initiative launched by the Georgian savings bank and its newly appointed president, Mr. Chkhartishvili. He is a brilliant young man with a very good way of thinking, and he has started his job very well. In accordance with this initiative, every depositor—and there are many thousands of them—will become a shareholder, in effect one of the owners of the bank. Yesterday, I decided to support a request to reduce the state's share, which is very big and comprises dozens of billions [unit not specified], and the sum will actually be distributed among the shareholders. [passage omitted]

[Oniani] Batono Eduard, on 25 May up to 40 political and social organizations signed a declaration of national accord and unity. It was a document you called for at the meeting of the board of the Union of Georgia's Citizens on your return from a Moscow summit of the CIS countries on 16 April. The board consented and the response was very good. Apart from its symbolic significance of this, do you think there are any prospects of

real unity, as you said after the parade when you quoted a verse by Galaktion [Galaktion Tabidze, a Georgian poet] calling for unity?

[Shevardnadze] [passage omitted] I would say that this lays a foundation for future deeds. Some will join the movement, others will probably dissociate themselves from it. However, the movement for unity and integrity and the apprehension of responsibilities for the state will take deeper roots among our people and in the country generally.

Like many citizens of our country, I am categorically opposed to an unhealthy politicization of the community. However, I will support politicization if it means that politics is associated with the idea of statehood, with a concern for the state, with tasks of building the state. In this respect, the declaration is undoubtedly a step forward in the sense that it fosters concern for the state and its building and helps unite all forces.

[Oniani] Batono Eduard, the topic of Abkhazia was in the air last week. We know that a working team led by Lieutenant General [Aleksandr] Sokolov arrived from Moscow to study issues regarding the stationing of peacekeeping forces. Have any practical steps been taken in this respect?

[Shevardnadze] I am still reluctant to speak of details. However, it was a necessary and useful meeting. I am reluctant to speak about any details because the UN Security Council resolution on the issue is to be made public this week. The resolution is to be passed this week. Thus far, the Security Council has not passed a resolution consenting to the deployment of peacekeeping forces and extending the role of UN observers and their new mandate.

This issue, I mean a draft resolution, is also being considered by the heads of CIS countries. The draft has been distributed, and I have received my copy. That is natural, because it was initiated at my request. The Russian president, Mr. Yeltsin, has sent the draft to the heads of all states. As far as I know, the first response is positive and an adequate resolution may be passed.

In fact, almost everything is being prepared, everything is done to secure the earliest possible beginning of a peacekeeping operation. However, as I have already said, it will take a certain time to make a political decision. It may take several days or one or two weeks. After the decision is made, almost everything will be ready for starting a stage-by-stage peacekeeping operation. This is what we have recently been considering in Tbilisi with Mr. Sokolov and others.

I would also like to say that people should not imagine that the return of refugees to their homes will happen like this: that one day all bridges will be opened and 250,000 or 300,000 people will return simultaneously. This is unbelievable. This is impossible. An enormous amount of preparatory work will have to be done. I will sign an

edict in this connection later today. The beginning of the process is approaching and a great deal of preparatory work has to be done.

There is no doubt that the refugees will return to ravaged and destroyed properties. Nothing has been sown there; nothing has been looked after. One can say, if you will, that life will have to start from the very beginning. How can this be accomplished? What resources are available in the country? Who will help us? How can we help each family and each refugee? All these questions are causing great concern. On their return, the refugees should be given a minimum of essentials required for their existence and work—I mean bread, fuel, building materials, and fundamental things to enable a person to come back and start work. We will have to do all this.

[Oniani] Thank you. A tragic event occurred in Ingushetia last week: eight Georgian specialists were killed, or rather slaughtered. In addition, this was done in the territory of the people with whom Georgia has always had warm, good, and really neighborly and friendly relations. Do you think this crime had a political aim? I realize that it is difficult to speak of this until the investigation is completed.

[Shevardnadze] I would say that we have had an exceptionally friendly and fraternal relationship with the president of Ingushetia and the Ingush people, like many other peoples, for instance, the peoples of Dagestan or North Ossetia. Although our relations with North Ossetia have lately become complicated, we used to have really magnificent relations. Well, this is the truth with almost all peoples. However, our relations with the Ingush people have been remarkable for decades and even for centuries.

I have to tell you that the Ingushs have intense feelings about the tragedy similar to those we experience here in Georgia. Some sequences have been shown on our television. It goes without saying, first of all, that I would like to express my sympathy and condolences to the families of the deceased. The road that is being built should by all means be built, and it will be named after them. The bridge linking the two peoples will undoubtedly be linked with their names.

Whoever committed this savage act naturally intended to ruin Georgia's relations with someone, to ruin Ingushetia's relations with someone, to ruin Ingush-Georgian relations. Perhaps they intended to obstruct the process of improving Georgian-Ossetian relations, or to hinder the ongoing development of contacts with Dagestan,

North Ossetia, and other republics—and with Russia in general. This was a provocative plan. However, I would like to reiterate that whoever the executioners were, whichever nation they represented, terrorists remain terrorists. We will never identify them with the people in general, and I am convinced that this event will exert no influence on our friendship with the Ingush people and with other peoples, and we will do our best to build new relations with the peoples of Caucasia, especially North Caucasia, on the basis of what is called the best age-old traditions of friendship and fraternity.

[Oniani] Finally, Batono Eduard, in your address dedicated to 26 May—which was entitled: We will build a new independent democratic Georgia—you said: I would not say that the world has been currently divided into spheres of influence between superpowers, the giants of East and West. However, one thing is clear, that when the sun shines, a shadow is cast somewhere on the earth. This is definitely natural for every region. How about Georgia?

[Shevardnadze] This will undoubtedly lead us to the question of where the sun rises. This is a figure of speech, of course. In the language of politicians, this means a balance of interests. The share of various countries in the balance of interests differs. Its volume and its extent differ.

Russia is not the only country with which Georgia has a balance of interests. We have a balance of interests with other countries too. Turkey has interests in our country, and we have interests in Turkey. The same is true of Iran, of other neighbors, and of other countries, say the West, say the United States of America and so on. Since Russia has always been considered the most interested party, I can say that Russia really has definite interests in Georgia. I do not conceal this, neither does President Yeltsin. He has said so. Nor do we conceal that Georgia has even more interests in Russia. Thus, a shadow falls not only in Georgia but also in Russia. The same can be said about other countries.

We should speak less about spheres of influence and more about a balance of interests, a proportionateness of interests, and a compatibility of interests with processes taking place in the world. Thus, when speaking about spheres of interests we have to consider that this sounds different today. This is not a post-World War II or a post-World War I period; nor is it a situation similar to that in past centuries, when this was an established practice. Nowadays, the approach is a little different.

[Oniani] Thank you very much.

Estonia

Finnish President Arrives, Talks With President Meri

LD3105100694 Tallinn Radio Tallinn Network in Estonian 0900 GMT 31 May 94

[Excerpt] Finnish President Martti Ahtisaari began his two-day state visit to Estonia, when his aircraft landed at Tallinn airport two hours ago. At 1100 an official welcoming ceremony took place at Kadriorg presidential residence, attended by Estonian President Lennart Meri, Premier Mart Laar, and Ambassador to Finland Jaak Joeruut. The Finnish president is accompanied by Foreign Minister Heikki Haavisto and Finnish Ambassador to Estonia Jaakko Kaurinkoski.

After the ceremony Martti Ahtisaari and Lennart Meri held talks. They discussed Estonian-Finnish relations and European Union membership. No particular attention will be paid to Estonian-Russian relations during Martti Ahtisaari's visit. [passage omitted]

General 'Surprised' by Alleged Defense Project

WS3005142394 Tallinn ETA in English 0701 GMT 30 May 94

[From 30 May POSTIMEES, pp 1, 3; "News Bulletin" No. 106/94]

[Text] Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Forces General Aleksander Einseln has been surprised by claims of an alleged Estonian-Israeli military cooperation project. Einseln referred to a confidential letter by Kristian Garancis, aid of Leonid Apananski, to GHQ [general headquarters] chief Colonel Sirel. Apananski mediated the weapons deal with Israel and the letter mentioned a joint project launched by Prime Minister Mart Laar and Israeli General Dan Shomron.

General Einseln pointed out in a letter to Prime Minister Laar that defence projects should be coordinated with the military leadership and required about Apananski's powers to deal with defence issues. Laar assured the general that no cooperation projects had been signed and referred to defence and interior ministers as better acquainted with the subject. Government advisor Jaan Tross denied the existence of any cooperation plan.

General Einseln also criticised the inefficiency of the Defence Ministry and the frequent replacement of ministers. "I have been in office less than 13 months and this is the fourth minister already," he pointed out.

Seeks 'Clarity' on Plan

WS3105080494 Tallinn BNS in English 1228 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] Tallinn, May 30, BNS—The commander in chief of Estonia's Armed Forces is seeking clarity over allegations that Prime Minister Mart Laar has bypassed him in

steps toward a defense cooperation plan with Israel, the POSTIMEES daily newspaper reported today.

Major General Aleksander Einseln earlier this month had asked Laar's explanation for information provided to a Central Staff official in a confidential letter by an aide to Leonid Apananski, considered a key figure in the country's major arms purchase deal with Israel, POSTIMEES reports.

Apananski's aide in the letter from May 16 had informed Central Staff Colonel Arvo Sirel about a May 10-12 visit to Tallinn of an Israeli delegation over, as the letter puts it, a cooperation project started by Mart Laar and Israeli General Dan Shamron.

"The work group participated together with their Estonian colleagues from the Interior Ministry, police and the Defense Ministry in a joint seminar for resolving the issues related to the country's interior and outside security," the letter reads. The discussions had also been about the defense concept and doctrine, the Apananski aide said.

Einseln in his letter to the prime minister on the same day [as received], May 16, asked why Laar was dealing with security issues without coordinating his activity with the head of the Armed Forces.

The commander in chief asked a written explanation from the prime minister on the allegedly existing cooperation project started by Laar and General Shamron and what were the authorities granted to Apananski, a private businessman, for dealing with issues of state defense.

Laar in his answer on the following day stated that the government had signed no cooperation projects with General Shamron. He also denied any powers granted to Apananski over state defense, and added Einseln should ask for information from Defense Minister Indrek Kanik, by now resigned, or Interior Minister Heiki Arike.

Einseln in his interview with POSTIMEES said he was not satisfied with the prime minister's answer who, he said, was not completely denying that something was going on, but had referred the answer to other ministers.

He added that he hadn't still received the answers to his May 23 letters to the defense and interior ministers.

The commander in chief said he was going to continue seeking clarity over the issue, as he still didn't know whether plans for the defense cooperation really existed. He said that if something was going on, "such things must not be done without my approval, agreement."

Einseln also said that if the government has decided to act without informing him, it must also start looking for a new army chief.

Estonia To Control Dismantling of Russian Nuclear Reactors

LD3005171994 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1512 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] Russian military experts monitoring the dismantlement of two naval nuclear reactors at Paldiski, Estonia will leave it by August 31, when the last Russian troops withdraw from Estonia.

Reporting this in the National Assembly on Monday, Estonia's Foreign Minister Juri Luik explained that the operation would subsequently be controlled by Estonian specialists and estimated the cost of dismantling the reactors at this former USSR naval base 30 kilometers west of Tallinn at about 10 million dollars.

The money is expected to be raised through donations from various international sources.

But so far only five million dollars have come mainly from U.S. the Estonian side, Luik said, is ready to pay only for organizing dosimetric control, conducting rescue work in emergencies, and maintaining law and order in areas close to the nuclear facilities. In Luik's opinion, Russia is to compensate for the 8 million kronas spent by Estonia to lay a special 7 kilometer rail track to evacuate the reactors.

Foreign Ministry Rules Out Official Relations With Crimea

LD3005172994 Kiev UNIAR in Ukrainian 1500 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] Tallinn, Estonia, 30 May—The Ukrainian Embassy in Estonia has received a note from the Estonian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The document says that in accordance with the treaty on friendship and cooperation between Ukraine and Estonia, which reaffirms the two countries' territorial integrity and inviolability of their borders, Estonia will be guided by these principles in its policy toward Crimea and considers establishment of any official relations between Tallinn and Simferopol impossible.

Declaration To Begin Free Trade Talks With Slovenia Signed

WS3105085694 Tallinn ETA in English 0701 GMT 30 May 94

[From 30 May RAHVA HAAL, p.1; "News Bulletin" No. 106/94]

[Text] Estonian Prime Minister Mart Laar and Slovenian Prime Minister Janez Drnovsek signed a declaration to begin free trade negotiations. Estonia has already started such talks with Poland, Hungary and Czech Republic. According to Laar Slovenia may become a

"gate to former Yugoslavia, also to Italy". Laar remarked on the similarity of security problems in Estonia and Slovenia and mentions the possibility of defence cooperation. Estonia has appointed Sven Jurgenson for its charge d'affaires in Slovenia.

Slovenian Prime Minister had a positive attitude to Estonia's suggestion to enact visa-free travel.

Foreign Trade Deficit Declines in Apr

WS3005143394 Tallinn BNS in English 1456 GMT 27 May 94

[Text] Tallinn, Mar 27, BNS—Estonia exported 1,294.0 million kroons worth of goods and commodities in April, a report based on customs statistics shows. Imports for the same month were reported at 1,726.8 million kroons.

Imports exceeded exports by 432.3 million kroons, but the overall foreign trade deficit declined 71.4 million kroons when compared with the preceding month. The decline in total exports in one month was 91.3 million kroons, against a 161.6 million kroon decline in imports.

Temporary exports of goods due to be re-imported made up 1.6 percent, and re-export, 21.8 percent of the total exports. Temporary imports made up 18.9 percent, and re-imports, 0.93 percent of total imports. Estonia also received 21.4 million kroons worth of goods in humanitarian aid, slightly down from the respective figure of 23.8 million in March. Humanitarian aid accounted for 1.2 percent of the imports in April and for 1.3 percent in March.

Estonia traded with 79 countries, out of whom the country reported a positive trade balance with 31.

The leading foreign trade partners and their share in the total sales in April were as follows (figures for March in parentheses):

	Percent of total exports			Percent of total imports	
	April	March		April	March
Finland	21.8	(20.6)	Finland	35.9	(37.0)
Russia	21.0	(24.2)	Russia	16.9	(15.1)
Sweden	13.2	(10.2)	Sweden	8.9	(10.0)
Latvia	7.6	(7.5)	Germany	8.6	(8.9)
Lithuania	6.6	(5.9)	Denmark	3.5	(3.0)
Germany	5.5	(7.6)	Lithuania	3.4	(2.5)

The biggest increase, by 29.5 million kroons, took place in exports to Sweden. Fastest-growing were imports from Lithuania, which increased by 11.1 million kroons in one month. Exports to Russia decreased by 62.4 million kroons, and to Germany, by 34.2 million kroons. Imports from Finland fell by 83.1 million kroons in a month, from Sweden by 34 million kroons, and from the Netherlands, by 32.7 million kroons.

The leading items of exports and import in April were:

Percent of exports			Percent of imports		
	April	March		April	March
Farm products	19.0	(20.4)	Farm products	15.9	(17.5)
Wood, wood products	11.8	(9.6)	Mineral fuels, oil	11.9	(15.2)
Non-precious metals	10.9	(13.6)	Vehicles	10.8	(10.0)
Clothes	8.4	(11.5)	Mechanical devices	10.1	(10.0)
Vehicles	7.9	(9.4)	Electrical devices	7.8	(8.9)

The report by the Customs Department reflects the goods and commodities declared on the border. The report doesn't include data about the movement of cash and of commodities transported through pipelines. The figures include imports for and exports following duty-free storing of goods in Estonia.

Latvia

President Ulmanis Returns From U.S. Visit

LD2705120394 Riga Radio Riga Network in Latvian
1100 GMT 27 May 94

[Text] State President Guntis Ulmanis has returned from his visit to the United States. At a news conference, Ulmanis said that in his talks with U.S. President Bill Clinton and UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali, they discussed the issue of the problems of the Skrunda radar station. Special attention was also paid to the Russian Army's Paldiski nuclear center in Estonia and the Kaliningrad region as possible flash-points in the Baltic region. The UN secretary general agreed that the progress of the treaty on the Skrunda radar station must also be monitored by this international organization. The state president also particularly noted that no one has reproached Latvia for not observing human rights, and this problem was not discussed.

It is possible that in a few years a conference of national leaders could be held in Riga on the problems of disarmament and the environment.

President Notes 'Preventive Diplomacy' in Russian Talks

LD3005175194 Riga Radio Riga Network in Latvian
1700 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] President Ulmanis said today that the principle of preventive diplomacy is a characteristic feature of the process of concluding Latvian-Russian agreements on

army withdrawal. His remarks came at a news conference covering Ulmanis's recent trip to the United States. He emphasized that the principle of preventive diplomacy has now been put forward at the UN as the corner stone of activity, because with its help it is possible to tackle many issues in the world.

UN Secretary-General Butrus Ghali, meeting with Ulmanis, promised to render UN assistance in the process of setting up the Baltic peacekeeping battalion by providing specialist training.

Ulmanis noted that protection of individual rights rather than states rights is currently being given more emphasis at the UN at this time.

Most Favored Nation Agreement Signed With Romania

WS2705123694 Riga LETA in English 1130 GMT 27 May 94

[Text] Riga, May 27 (LETA)—A delegation of the Romanian Government arrived on Thursday [26 May] in Riga to sign a cooperation agreement on trade and economy between the governments of the two countries. The delegation included officials of the Trade Ministry and the adviser on economics of the Romanian Embassy in Lithuania, Dan Tiron, who is also a trade representative of Romania in Estonia and Latvia. The agreement was signed on Friday in the Foreign Ministry.

The previous years were marked by a sensible decrease of barter between the two countries which makes up only some several hundred thousands lats. The new deal provides the most favoured nation treatment in trade between both countries. It means a remarkable reduction of rates of duties from both sides. According to the forecast by the state Minister of Foreign Trade and E.U. Affairs, Olgerts Pavlovskis, Romanian footwear, clothes, fruits, wine and other goods will again become accessible in Latvia soon.

Budget Deficit 12.88 Million Lats in First 4 Months

WS3005122694 Tallinn BNS in English 1242 GMT 28 May 94

[Text] Riga, May 28, BNS—The national budget shortfall hit 12.88 million lats in the first four months of this year, Budget Minister Janis Platais told reporters Friday [27 May].

Between January and April, the budget earned 164.634 million lats, or 29.6 percent of the year's planned revenues, and spent 174.672 million lats, or 29.4 percent of the year's planned expenditure.

The spendings exceeded incomes 10.04 million lats and the state treasury working capital increased 2.84 million lats.

The consequent deficit is covered with 11.68 million lats in state treasury borrowings and 1.2 million lats in the Bank of Latvia credits.

In April, incomes exceeded spendings 2.183 million lats what resulted in the reduction of the budget deficit from 12.22 million lats to 10.04 million lats, Platais said.

The most successful is the collection of sales, customs, income and social taxes. The collection of profit taxes takes place with difficulties, Platais noted.

The debts for payments to the state budget have remained large because the majority of state-run enterprises faces economic hardships and their financial problems are unlikely to be resolved in the near future, the minister said.

On May 1, taxpayers owed 27.288 million lats to the state budget. Compared with April, the amount of the debts increased 582,000 lats.

From the total, 13,666,400 lats are debts for failed sales tax payments, 11,295,200 lats—for unpaid profit taxes and 1,092,600 lats—excise tax arrears.

Platais mentioned JS Dauteks, state-operated RER enterprise and JS Recept-Holding as the largest debtors to the state budget.

These enterprises blame their problems on their debtors and the problematic sales of products.

The fluctuation of the unconvertible currency rates against the lat cause additional problems because the bulk of these enterprise's products are sold on the Eastern market.

Platais also informed reporters that the wages of state budget employees would be raised to 28 lats per month in October.

Ruling Coalition Agrees on Common Citizenship Bill

WS3005121194 Tallinn BNS in English 1548 GMT 27 May 94

[Text] Riga, May 27, BNS—The Latvian Saeima (parliament) ruling coalition partners, Latvia's Way and Farmers' Union, reached an agreement Friday [27 May] on a common version of the draft citizenship law.

The draft represents an optimal version, which took into account both Council of Europe's recommendations and right-wing opposition's proposals, said Latvia's Way faction Chairman Andrejs Pantelejevs.

Under the bill, non-citizens are naturalized in accordance with a complicated system of quotas that grants

the citizenship only to those who have de facto integrated into the Latvian society.

The bill stipulates preferential naturalization of persons at least one parent of whose is ethnic Latvian; persons who legally came to Latvia and lived there before June 17, 1940; Lithuanian and Estonian ethnic minorities; spouses of Latvian citizens who have been married for at least 10 years. All these groups, however, should know the Latvian language.

The bill introduces one more category of persons for preferential naturalization—those who have finished full high school course in Latvian.

The rest are free to apply for naturalization starting with Jan. 1, 1996. From those, preference is given to persons who were born in Latvia.

Starting with year 2000, persons who do not fall into any of the above mentioned groups will be naturalized in compliance with naturalization quota 0.1 percent of the body of Latvian citizens per year.

Pantelejevs prognosticates that the real preferential naturalization will begin Jan. 1, 1995, because the naturalization mechanism is not complete yet. During this stage, 150,000 persons could be granted the Latvian citizenship, he said.

Latvian citizenship will not be granted to persons who have been by court recognized as having propagated the ideas of chauvinism, nationalism and fascism, as well as actively worked against the Latvian independence.

In addition, citizenship will not be given to former Soviet military retirees, who have chosen Latvia as permanent residence country. This restriction, however, does not refer to ethnic Latvians and spouses of Latvian citizens.

Pantelejevs acknowledged that this version was more radical than required in CE [Council of Europe] recommendations but he said it gives citizen candidates a clear view of their future prospects.

If the citizenship law is adopted in the Saeima spring session, CE could consider the issue of Latvia's acceptance in its fall session.

Pantelejevs forecasts that the bill would be considered in the second reading in the parliament on June 9. Pantelejevs said he hoped that the opposition would not block the law's adoption.

Preliminary Local Election Results Reported

LD3105063194

[Editorial Report] Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian at 0430 GMT on 31 May carries a 4-minute report by correspondent Innart Skunj from Riga on some preliminary results of the local elections in Latvia.

Skunj says: "About 60 percent of voters have taken part in them. Rural areas had a better turnout, while in Riga the turnout was just over 50 percent. In the opinion of international and local observers, there have been no serious violations at the elections."

He says further: "In rural areas, the Latvian Peasants Association and the Latvian National Independence Movement will receive the majority of mandates. In

Riga, the opposition to the present government and to the majority in the Seimas have come to power, namely united national forces—the Latvian National Independence Movement, the For the Fatherland and Freedom, the People's Front, the Christian Union, and the Latvian Peasants Association. They received 52 percent of votes, and they have received 32 mandates out of 60 seats. This bloc will name their representatives on Friday."

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